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CITY OF WAKEFIELD.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1936

R. P. Dodgson, Trinity Church Gate, Kirkgate, Wakefield.

CITY OF WAKEFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
WAKEFIELD,.

8th June, 1937.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1936. In doing so, I should like to record that the report is the result of admirable team-work on the part of the members of my staff. My Deputy Medical Officer (Dr. J. W. Pickup) has kindly prepared and written the section on Immunisation against Diphtheria. His reports on the Orthopædic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, written primarily in connection with the School Medical Services, are also included. Dr. Eeles handles with characteristic ability the involved details in her report on the Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Mr. Cubitt, the Dental Officer to the Antenatal Clinics, has prepared the relevant section of this report and gives encouragement with regard to the value of the work.

Mr. William Roberts, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, is, as usual, responsible for the large section of the report dealing with the work he supervises and with which he displays an intimacy and knowledge that are the result of his wide experience.

Mr. W. V. Morris (Chief Clerk), Mr. R. Shaw, (Statistical Clerk) and every member of my office staff deserve, along with all my other colleagues, my sincere thanks for their loyal support and ungrudging assistance throughout the year.

Lastly, I pay tribute to my predecessor, Dr. Thomas Gibson, for past help and guidance.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK ALLARDICE,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)		5,421*
Population	(*a*) Census 1931	59,311*
	(*b*) Estimated by Registrar-General, mid-year, 1936	59,746
Number of inhabitated houses	(*a*) Census, 1931	14,259*
	(*b*) End of 1936, according to Rate Books	15,750
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1936		£366,014
Sum presented by a penny rate, 1936-37		£1,428

* Under the Doncaster, Rotherham and Wakefield Extension Order, 1936, two small portions of the Stanley Urban District were added to the City as from 1st April, 1936. The acreage of the City was thereby increased by 451 acres, the 1931 Census population by 189 persons, and the number of inhabitated houses by 40.

Population.

The total population at the middle of 1936, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 59,746. The institutional population was 3,726, of which 3,137 were non-residents, and 589 were residents. The net population, excluding non-residents, was therefore 56,609.

On account of the change of boundary referred to above, the various rates given in this Report are based on a modified estimate of the population (supplied by the Registrar-General for the purpose) of 59,701, or 56,564 after deducting non-residents.

Marriages.

491 marriages were celebrated, equal to a marriage rate of 17.4 persons married per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.6 in 1935, 15.2 in 1934, 13.4 in 1933 and 16.2 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The number of marriages was 18 more than in 1935.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF 1936.

(including provisional figures for England and Wales and the Large Towns, where available).

	Total	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 of the population			Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)			Rate per 1,000 Live Births only		
				Wakefield	England & Wales	Large Towns	Wakefield	England & Wales	Large Towns	Wakefield	England & Wales	Large Towns
Live Births (corrected) ..	882	446	436	15.6	14.8	14.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stillbirths (corrected) ..	38	23	15	0.67	0.61	0.67	41.3	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths, all causes (crude)	798	410	388	14.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths, corrected for comparability	—	—	—	15.2	12.1	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :— ..												
(*a*) Sepsis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.09	1.34	—	1.13	1.40	—
(*b*) Other Causes	4	—	4	—	—	—	4.35	2.31	—	4.54	2.41	—
(*c*) Total	5	—	5	—	—	—	5.44	3.65	—	5.67	3.81	—
Deaths under 1 year of age :												
Total..	70	43	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	59	63
Legitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—
Deaths from—												
Cancer	89	33	56	1.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	1	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	14	8	6	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	1	4	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	1	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	5.9	8.2

Births.

Excluding 163 non-resident births, and including 28 resident births which occurred outside the City, the total number of births registered in the City during 1936 was 882 (446 males and 436 females), giving a birth rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 17.0 in 1935 and 17.3 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The birth rate in England and Wales in 1936 was 14.8 and in the Large Towns 14.9.

Of the live births, 36 (4.1 per cent) were illegitimate. The number of still births registered was 38 (23 males and 15 females), excluding 13 outward transfers and including 1 inward transfer.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 1,075 births were notified, 517 from dwelling houses and 558 from institutions. Of the home confinements, 261 were attended by doctors and 256 by midwives. (Births are given as attended by doctors when doctors were booked for the confinement, and by midwives when midwives only were booked, irrespective of whether doctors were called in by midwives under the rules of the Central Midwives Board). The institution births include 463 in the Maternity Hospital, 20 in the County Hospital, 61 in private maternity homes, 6 in a private nursing home outside the City, 6 in the West Riding Mental Hospital, 1 in the Clayton Hospital and 1 in a private nursing home within the City. Of the institution confinements, 461 were attended by midwives and 96 by doctors.

Of the registered births, 24 (2.7 per cent) were not notified, compared with 3.4 per cent in 1935 and 2.7 per cent in 1934. 49 (4.6 per cent) of the notified births were stillbirths.

Remarks on the Birth Rate.

The upward trend in the birth rate, noted since 1933, has unfortunately suffered a reverse during 1936. The number of births was 85 less than in 1935, corresponding to a decrease of 1.4 per 1,000 of the population. At the same time, the birth rate was still higher than the average for England and Wales.

The natural increase, that is, the excess of births over deaths, was only 59, which is the lowest figure ever recorded for the City. Further analysis of this figure shows that the various Wards were not even approximately uniform, in that some increase, however small, could be found in each. In actual fact, less than two thirds of them had a credit balance in the natural increase account.

Although the proportion of male births did not reach the generally recognised figure, there was a definite swing towards the normal. In 1935, there were 33 more females than males born in the City, whereas 1936 showed 10 more males than females.

The percentage of illegitimate births was a little higher than in the previous year.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the year 1936.

Cause of Death	Nett deaths at the sub-joined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the district.									
	Total at All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 years and over.
All Causes Males ..	410	43	4	11	16	13	32	130	94	67
Females ..	388	27	7	9	7	11	29	116	81	101
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	14	—	1	4	9	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	4	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	33	—	—	—	1	7	13	11	1	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	1	2	5	2	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cancer	89	—	—	—	—	—	7	47	22	13
Diabetes	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	79	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	29	26
Heart Disease ..	206	—	—	—	3	2	11	62	76	52
Aneurysm	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	11
Bronchitis	36	4	—	1	1	1	3	10	7	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	49	14	4	2	—	—	1	18	7	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc... ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	5	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Other Digestive Diseases	9	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	20	—	—	—	2	—	1	12	2	3
Puerperal Sepsis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ..	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	41
Suicide	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—
Other Violence.. ..	25	1	1	—	2	4	4	9	2	2
Other Defined Causes	37	1	2	3	1	3	4	14	5	4
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	798	70	11	20	23	24	61	246	175	168

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during 1936 was 1,159, including 388 non-residents. In addition, 27 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 798 (410 males and 388 females), giving a crude death rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 13.3 in 1935, and 13.0 the average for the ten years 1926-35.

In order to make the above crude death rate comparable with the rates in other areas, where population may be constituted differently from that of Wakefield, it is necessary to apply a "comparability factor", calculated for each area by the Department of the Registrar-General. In the case of Wakefield, the factor is 1.08, which gives a rate of 15.2 corrected for comparability with the rates for other areas which have been adjusted in a similar manner. The corresponding rate last year was 14.4, and in 1934, 12.4.

In 1936, the number of deaths was 40 more than in 1935. The 1936 general death rate in England and Wales was 12.1 and in the Large Towns 12.3.

291 (36 per cent) of the resident deaths occurred in public institutions within the City.

The number and percentage of deaths at the various age periods were :—

Age period	No. of deaths 1936	Percentage of total deaths 1936	Percentage of total deaths 1935
Under 1 year	70	8.8 } 12.7	8.2 } 10.8
1— 2 years	11	1.4	0.7
2— 5 ,, ...	20	2.5	1.9
5—15 ,, ...	23	2.9	3.0
15—25 ,, ...	24	3.0	2.2
25—45 ,, ...	61	7.6	11.1
45—65 ,, ...	246	30.8	30.6
65—75 ,, ...	175	21.9	24.5
75 years and over . .	168	21.1	17.8
Total	798	100.0	100.0

The following table gives the chief causes of death :—

	No. of deaths 1936			Percentage of deaths from all causes	
	Total	Males	Females	1936	1935
Heart Disease ..	206	96	110	25.8	27.2
Cancer	89	33	56	11.2	13.2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	79	36	43	9.9	9.8
Pneumonia	49	31	18	6.1	5.1
Senility	48	21	27	6.0	5.1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	45	30	15	5.6	4.9
Congenital Debility, Malformations, and Premature Birth ..	38	22	16	4.8	4.5

There were 206 deaths from Heart Disease (96 males and 110 females), giving a death rate of 3.64 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 3.62 in 1935, and 2.09 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The number of deaths was the same as in 1935. 92 per cent of the deaths were of persons 45 years of age and over, 62 per cent of persons 65 years of age and over, and 25 per cent of persons 75 years of age and over.

There were 89 deaths from Cancer (33 males and 56 females), giving a death rate of 1.57 compared with 1.75 in 1935 and 1.51 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The number of deaths was 11 less than in 1935.

There were 79 deaths from Cerebral Hæmorrhage (36 males and 43 females), giving a death rate of 1.40 compared with 1.30 in 1935 and 1.07 the average for the nine years 1927-35. The number of deaths was 5 more than in 1935.

There were 49 deaths from Pneumonia (31 males and 18 females), giving a death rate of 0.87 compared with 0.68 in 1935 and 0.94 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The number of deaths was 10 more than in 1935.

There were 45 deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms) (30 males and 15 females), giving a death rate of 0.79 compared with 0.65 in 1935 and 0.88 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The number of deaths was 8 more than in 1935.

There were 33 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (24 males and 9 females), giving a death rate of 0.58, compared with 0.54 in 1935 and 0.67 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The number of deaths was 2 more than in 1935.

There were 12 deaths from Nonpulmonary Tuberculosis (6 males and 6 females), giving a death rate of 0.21, compared with 0.11 in 1935 and 0.21 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The number of deaths was 6 more than in 1935.

There were 6 deaths of infants under two years of age from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, giving a death rate of 6.8 per 1,000 live births (1936), compared with 5.3 in 1935 and 10.9 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The corresponding rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 5.9 and in the Large Towns 8.2.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of infantile deaths (under one year of age) was 70 (43 males and 27 females), giving an infantile mortality rate of 79 per 1,000 live births, compared with 64 in 1935 and 73 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The corresponding rate for England and Wales in 1936 was 59 and for the Large Towns 63.

In the first quarter of the year the rate was 127, in the second quarter 61, in the third quarter 85 and in the fourth quarter 56. The legitimate infantile mortality was 79 per 1,000 legitimate live births and the illegitimate mortality 88 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

The neonatal mortality (i.e., the mortality during the first four weeks of life) was 41 per 1,000 live births, compared with 31 in 1935 and 34 the average for the ten years 1926-35.

The infantile mortality in the various Wards was as follows:—

Primrose Hill	124	Sandal	90	Eastmoor	62
Calder	107	Northgate	87	Alverthorpe	48
South Westgate	98	North Westgate	83	St. John's	—
Kirkgate	91	Belle Vue	77		

The causes of infantile mortality were :—Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc., 38, Pneumonia 14, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 6, Bronchitis, 4, Measles 2, Abdominal Tuberculosis 1, accidental asphyxia (regurgitation of food into windpipe) 1, other causes 4.

37 per cent of the infantile deaths occurred during the first week of life, 53 per cent in the first month, and 80 per cent in the first six months.

The mortality among males was 96 per 1,000 male births and among females 62 per 1,000 female births.

Maternal Mortality.

There were 5 maternal deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition, giving a mortality of 5.44 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, or 5.67 per 1,000 live births only, compared with 5.94 per 1,000 total births and 6.20 per 1,000 live births only in 1935, and 6.27 per 1,000 live births only the average for the ten years 1926-35.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales are 3.65 per 1,000 total births and 3.81 per 1,000 live births only.

The causes of the maternal deaths were :—Puerperal Eclampsia 2, Postpartum Hæmorrhage 1, Septic peritonitis following miscarriage 1, and Postpartum Shock (difficult labour) 1.

Three deaths occurred in the County Hospital and two in the Maternity Hospital.

The circumstances of all the deaths were investigated and the information was sent to the Ministry of Health.

Violence.

The 25 deaths from Violence (other than suicide) included 10 from vehicular accidents, 4 from accidental falls, 2 from colliery accidents, 1 from a factory accident, 2 from accidental drowning, 2 from the explosion of an oil drum, 1 from ethyl chloride anæsthesia, 1 from accidental asphyxia (regurgitation of food—an infant), 1 from a war wound and 1 from an accident which occurred whilst a house was being demolished.

There were also 8 suicidal deaths—4 from drowning, 1 from coal gas poisoning, 1 from arsenic poisoning, 1 from hanging, and 1 from decapitation by a railway train.

Of the deaths registered, inquests were held in 80 cases, 47 on residents and 33 on non-residents.

Remarks on the Death Rate.

Deaths from diseases which themselves are either primary affections of the respiratory tract or whose complications show themselves as pulmonary conditions were more numerous than in 1935. Thus there were 5 deaths from Measles, compared with 1 during the previous year, 36 from Bronchitis, compared with 28, and 49 from Pneumonia, as against 39.

The number of deaths from Influenza showed an increase of two, but at the end of the year the epidemic which was about to take its toll had just started.

Fatal issues in Pulmonary Tuberculosis remained at about the same level as in 1935, but there were twice as many deaths from Nonpulmonary Tuberculosis as there had been in the previous year. Of the 12 deaths from Nonpulmonary Tuberculosis, 9 were directly due to Tuberculous Meningitis and in one of the remaining three deaths, the terminal condition was Tuberculous Meningitis. Within a period of four months, this form of the disease was responsible for 7 deaths. In two cases, the existence of a human source of infection was established, but in the remaining cases, information as to whether the bacillus was human or bovine in type could not be obtained. Inquiries with regard to the milk used by the affected families failed to show any common source of supply, and analysis of the lists of purveyors and producers revealed no over-lapping.

There is considerable satisfaction in that fewer deaths were attributed to Syphilis and its sequelae. The inference is that a larger percentage of those infected are now continuing to have treatment until they pass " the test of cure."

Heart disease, Cancer and circulatory diseases terminating in what is popularly known as " seizure " or " stroke " accounted for nearly half of the deaths during the year. Diseases of the heart and circulation were easily the most common causes of death and it may be that the high fatality rate from these is an index of the stress of modern conditions. Probably no one would care to gainsay the fact that life at the present time demands an intensity of application much above the level of a generation ago. There is, however, the seemingly paradoxical fact that people are, on the average, living longer. The two facts, increased strain of life and increase in the average length of life, may be viewed as complementary in producing an increase in the number of deaths from break-down of the circulatory system, rather than irreconcilable findings.

The number of deaths among babies during the first month of life and attributed to conditions present before birth, remained about the same as in 1935. It was exactly the same as in 1933 and distinctly higher than in 1934 and 1932. This was in spite of all the careful supervision of mothers during pregnancy and requires as an explanation something other than poor health in the ante-natal period. Reasons for failure to reduce the number of children born with insufficient vitality to carry them over the critical re-adjustment during the neo-natal period are difficult to deduce, but among them there may be some condition reacting adversely during the early stages of development of the human embryo.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Officers.

The following are the officers of the Public Health Department :—

Name	Qualifications	Office held
Thomas Gibson .. (Retired 3rd June, 1936.)	M.D., C.M. (Edin.) D.P.H. (London).	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Tuberculosis Officer. Medical Superintendent of Maternity Hospital, and Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis. Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Police Surgeon.
Frank Allardice .. (Deputy Medical Officer of Health until 3rd June, 1936, Medical Officer of Health from 4th June, 1936.)	M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.) D.P.H. (Edin.)	Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer. School Ophthalmologist. Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Tuberculosis Officer. Medical Superintendent of Maternity Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis. Certifying Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Acting Police Surgeon until 1st December, 1936.

Name	Qualifications	Office held
John W. Pickup (Appointed 1st August, 1936.)	M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Liverpool)	Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Deputy School Medical Officer. Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.
Jessie Eeles ..	M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.)	Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Resident Medical Officer at the Maternity Hospital. Assistant School Medical Officer.
Thomas Ross .. (Resigned 31st October, 1936.)	M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow). D.P.H. (Victoria, Manchester.)	Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Assistant School Medical Officer. Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.
Alan C. Stevenson (Appointed 23rd November, 1936.)	B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.) L.R.F.P. and S.G., M.R.C.P. (London).	
G. S. Cubitt ..	L.D.S., R.C.S., (Eng.)	School Dental Officer. Dental Officer to the Antenatal Clinics.
J. W. Thomson ...	M.A., M.B., C.M.	Consultant Obstetric Surgeon (Part-time).
W. Gough ..	F.R.C.S. (Eng.). M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London).	Consultant Obstetric Surgeon (Part-time).
T. M. Edward ..	M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.).	Medical Officer for Venereal Diseases (Part-time).
H. L. Crockatt ..	M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds)	Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon (Part-time).
William Roberts	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Inspector of Nuisances and (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	Senior Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations. Inspector of Canal Boats.

Name	Qualifications	Office held
Wm. V. Hargreave	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Sanitary Inspectors (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (3) Sanitary Science	Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector. District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations.
William Dawson (Left, 31st August, 1936).	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Sanitary Inspectors (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. (3) Smoke Inspection. Certificate of Company of Plumbers.	District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations.
John P. Whitehead	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Sanitary Inspectors (1) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations.
Herbert H. Johnson	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Sanitary Inspectors (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods	District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations.
Leslie J. Carter .. (Commenced 2nd November, 1936.)	Certificates of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Sanitary Inspector (2) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.	District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Inspector under the Housing Regulations.
Sarah S. Thorp ..	Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Inspector of Nuisances. (2) Maternity and Child Welfare and (3) Health Visitor and School Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Senior Health Visitor. Superintendent, Belle Vue Child Welfare Centre. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse.

Name	Qualifications	Office held
Hilda Staniforth	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for (1) Inspector of Nuisances. (2) Health Visitor, and (3) School Nurse. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent, Eastmoor District Child Welfare Centre (held at Principal Centre).
Hilda Robertshaw	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor. School Nurse.. Tuberculosis Nurse.. Superintendent, Thornes Lane District Child Welfare Centre (held at Principal Centre).
Maggie Dearden ..	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent, Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre.
Jennett Gardner ..	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent, South Westgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre).
Hannah Bell ..	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.	Health Visitor. School Nurse. Tuberculosis Nurse. Superintendent Northgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at Principal Centre).
Olive I. Burton ..	Trained Nurse Certificates of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics for (1) Massage, and (2) Swedish Remedial Exercises. (3) Medical Electricity.	Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic Nurse. Nurse at Principal Child Welfare Centre.

Name	Qualifications	Office held
A. J. Peck ..	Trained Fever Nurse	Matron of City Fever Hospital
Kate P. Perkins ..	Trained Nurse. C.M.B. Certificate.	Matron of Maternity Hospital.
Herbert Pollard .. (until 15th August, 1936). Succeeded by:—	M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Surgeon. Veterinary Inspector of Dairy Cows (Part-time Officer).
Edward Heeley ..	M.R.C.V.S.	
F. W. Richardson	F.I.C.	Analyst of Food, Drugs and Fertilizers (Part-time Officer).

The Clerical Staff consists of :—

General.

William V. Morris, Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer.
Ronald Shaw.
Edward Land.
Thomas P. McKniff.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Beatrice Lake (Part-time School Medical Service).
Mary T. Kelly, Clerk and Assistant at the Principal Child Welfare Centre.

School Medical Service.

Herbert W. Tate.

Sanitary Inspector's Office.

John Holmes.
Harold Nield—Left 26th September, 1936.
John Wilson—Left 12th December, 1936.
Alwyne Firth—Commenced 2nd November, 1936.
Patricia Walsh—Commenced 24th September, 1936.

Midwifery Service.

District Midwives :—
Miss E. M. Storey—Left 13th April, 1936.
Mrs. E. Illingworth.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General.

This is chiefly provided by the local Nursing Association, which employs seven Nurses, in addition to the Superintendent. The Corporation has an arrangement with the Association for the home nursing of cases of puerperal pyrexia, when required.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors render assistance in the home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum etc.

Midwives.

During 1936, 35 midwives gave notice of intention to practise including 11 at the Materity Hospital, 5 at the County Hospital, 3 at the West Riding Mental Hospital, and 3 at private Maternity Homes.

Laboratory Facilities.

By arrangement with the West Riding County Council, the Wakefield Corporation is provided with facilities for pathological examinations at the County Hall Laboratory. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk, and pathological specimens. Chemical and bacteriological examinations of the Wakefield Corporation water supply are made in the Laboratory of the West Riding Rivers Board. The chemical analysis of food, drugs and fertilizers is carried out by Mr. F. W. Richardson, F.I.C., of Bradford.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The total number of Maternity and Nursing Homes on the register at the end of the year was 3. No new licences were issued during the year 1936.

Maternal Mortality.

Investigations are made into all maternal deaths and cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia by Dr. Jessie Ecles, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Special reports on maternal deaths are sent to the Ministry of Health.

Ambulance Facilities.

(1) For infectious cases, 2 motor ambulances are provided by the Corporation at the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases. The arrangement by which the smallpox Motor Ambulance, belonging to the Wakefield and District Smallpox Hospital Committee, is garaged at the Municipal Hospital, was continued during the year 1936.

(2) For non-infectious and accident cases, 2 Motor Ambulances are provided at the police Station.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) Child Welfare Centres.

Situation.	When open.	Doctor attending.	Health Visitor in charge.
Principal Child Welfare Centre, 15, Margaret Street.	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	Dr. Eeles Dr. Ross Dr. Ross Dr. Eeles	Miss Bell Miss Staniforth Miss Gardner Miss Robertshaw
Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre, Snapethorpe	Wednesday	Dr. Eeles	Miss Dearden
Manygates Park Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road.	Tuesday	Dr. Eeles	Miss Thorp

Each Centre is open from 2 to 5 p.m. on the days stated.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics.

At the Maternity Hospital, Manygates Park.	Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Thursday, 10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.
At the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street.	Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

(c) Post-Natal Clinic.

At the Maternity Hospital, Manygates Park.	Thursday, 11-30 a.m.

The Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are conducted by Dr. Eeles.

(d) School Clinics.

An Inspection and Treatment Clinic for Minor Ailments is provided at the Town Hall Chambers, King Street, and is open daily. The Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics are held in the same building. Two branch clinics for minor ailments are now open, one at the Snapethorpe Council School, and one at the Child Welfare Centre, Manygates Park, Barnsley Road; both are open each day from 9 to 10 a.m.

(e) Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Is situated in Almshouse Lane, and is used jointly with the West Riding County Council. It is open on Thursday afternoons (2 to 4 p.m.) and Thursday evenings (6-30 to 7-30 p.m.).

(f) Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Clinic for Venereal Diseases at the Clayton Hospital is in charge of Dr. T. M. Edward, who holds every week two sessions for Men (Wednesday, 6 to 8 p.m., and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon), and two sessions for Women and Children (Monday, 4 to 6 p.m., and Friday, 3 to 5 p.m.). Provision is made at the Clinic for daily irrigation and other treatment, when required.

(g) Orthopaedic Clinic.

An Orthopaedic Clinic, provided by the Education Committee, is carried on at the Principal Child Welfare Centre in Margaret Street, and is also available for cases sent by the Health and Mental and Child Welfare Committees. Cases requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside. Orthopaedic treatment can also be obtained at the Clayton Hospital.

(h) Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.

An Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic is provided by the Mental and Child Welfare Committee at the Principal Child Welfare Centre in Margaret Street, and is also available for cases sent by the Education and Health Commitees.

(i) Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.

This Clinic, which was first commenced in February, 1932, is held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, every Monday afternoon.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The arrangements made under the above Act were described in the Annual Report for 1931, and no changes have taken place during the year.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

No material alterations in the arrangement for the above service have been made during the year.

The Corporation employ three District Medical Officers :— Dr. J. B. Lyle, Dr. D. Downie, and Dr. J. J. Reynolds. Each deals with one of the three Medical Relief Districts of the City.

HOSPITALS.

No changes have taken place during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

I am obliged to Mr. A. G. Beaumont, the Waterworks Engineer, for the following information :—

" The rainfall on the gathering grounds during the year 1936 was three per cent above the average and, as rain periods were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, the minimum supply in the reservoirs was sufficient for 100 days."

" The consumption in the City and adjacent areas has increased, owing partly to the greater number of Modern houses and partly to improved trade."

" The treatment and filtration have maintained the usual high standard of purity. The regular analyses show freedom from lead and harmful bacteria, the typical B. Coli being entirely absent in samples of 100 c.cs. in all cases."

Drainage, Sewerage, and Sewage Treatment.

(I am obliged for the information given under this heading, and also under that of " Public Cleansing," to Mr. L. Ives, the City Surveyor.)

The reconstruction and enlargement of Silcoates Street sewer, and the provision of a 33 in. diameter stormwater overflow sewer for St. John's area, have been completed at a cost of £4,600.

Public Cleansing.

(*a*) Methods of Collecting dry house refuse.	The contents of the house bins are emptied into galvanised iron skips, and the refuse deposited into carts provided with canvas covers, also motor refuse collecting vehicles, fitted with roller canvas or wood covers.
(b) Method of Collecting refuse from earth closets and privies	Tub closets and privies (of which there are now very few) are emptied at night. The tubs are taken away complete and returned in a covered cart or covered motor wagon. The contents of the privies are loaded into a covered motor wagon.
(*c*) Method of disposing of dry house refuse.	Controlled tipping.
(*d*) Method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies.	Stacked and covered with soil on farm land and afterwards ploughed in.
(*e*) Method of cleansing cesspools.	Contents pumped into horse drawn steel sludge tank.
(*f*) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents.	Mostly spread on to grass land, exceptional cases deposited into sewers which immediately afterwards are properly flushed

Ashbin Maintenance and Closet Accommodation.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Swimming Baths.

The inadequacy of the present swimming pool has been realised for some considerable time and a new one, with all the attendant amenities, is in course of construction.

The existing pool measures 70 ft. 6 ins. by 30 ft. 3 ins. and has a capacity of 56,000 gallons. The depth varies from 2 ft. 6 ins. at one end to 6 ft. 0 ins. at the other. The filtering plant is in constant operation and deals with approximately 12,000 gallons per hour, so that a volume of water equivalent to the capacity of the pool passes through the filter ever 4½ hours.

As an additional safeguard against pollution, oxidation of organic material is efficiently carried out by the process of chlorination of the water. The amount of available chlorine gas in solution is from 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million.

The freshness of the water is maintained by feeding into the pool daily a volume of water from the mains, not less than ten per cent of the capacity of the pool and usually about 6,000 gallons.

The popularity of the swimming pool is so great that, even with intensive filtration and treatment, it is difficult to avoid a certain risk of pollution of the water. For example, on one day recently, there were 503 bathers within the space of 5½ hours.

There are 30 dressing cubicles—a totally inadequate number —and the necessary sanitary accommodation.

The new swimming pool which is in course of construction, will measure 100 ft. 0 ins. by 42 ft. 0 ins. and will vary in depth from 3 ft. to 10 ft. Sixteen slipper baths will be provided.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

By William Roberts, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Notices Served.

Informal Notices served	414
Informal Notices complied with	400
Statutory Notices served	83
Statutory Notices complied with	81
Notices outstanding at end of 1936	16
Premises where work has been carried out by Verbal Notices or without notice	204
Letters sent	223
Matters referred to City Surveyor	133
Matters referred to Waterworks Engineer	8
Matters referred to Housing Architect	130

Complaints received	627
Complaints confirmed	517
Nuisances found	226

SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTION WORK.

The term "inspection" refers to the primary visit made to the premises. A "re-inspection" is a visit made after a notice has been given for the remedying of a defect, to ascertain the action taken to comply with such notice.

Total Number of Inspections made	13,634
Total Number of Re-inspections made	3,054

Dwelling Houses.	*Inspections.*	*Re-inspections.*
Ordinary	1151	186
Infectious Disease	346	76
Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	72	48
Housing Act, 1930 (Special Surveys, Clearance, etc., Areas) ..	996	837*
*The inspections include the re-survey of properties for the purpose of revising and checking data.		
Housing Act, 1935 (Overcrowding)	438	10
Sanitary Conveniences.		
Water Closets	135	55
Privies and Tub Closets	47	—
Urinals	68	—
Refuse Storage.		
Ashplaces	177	307
Ashbins	229	31
Drains.		
Inspections	188	82
Smoke Tests	17	—
Chemical Tests	14	—
Sewers, etc.		
Sewers	35	2
Street Gullies	69	45

Factories and Workshops.

Factories	10	6
Workshops (excluding Bakehouses)	161	—
Workshops (including Restaurant Kitchens and Stables), ..	27	—
Bakehouses (Factory)	39	3
Bakehouses (Non-Factory) ..	88	5
Outworkers	2	—

Miscellaneous.

Borough Market	287	—
Butcher's Shops (Stalls, etc.) ..	969	7
Cold Stores	31	—
Common Lodging Houses	70	3
Canal Boats	30	—
Cowsheds	110	—
Cattle Market	21	—
Dairies, Milkshops and Milk Stores ..	408	9
Dangerous Structures	2	9
Entertainment Houses	30	—
Fishmongers' Shops and Stalls ..	588	1
Houses Let in Lodgings	140	21
Ice Cream Premises	29	—
Meetings with Owners or Tradesmen	582	2
Miscellaneous (Including Cesspools, Water Courses, Refuse Tips, etc.)	127	11
Offensive Trades (Including Fish Fryers)	264	8
Piggeries	36	8
Slaughter Houses—Public	1096	—
Private	2519	—
Special Notices of Slaughter ..	62	—
Smoke Observations	56	—
Schools	54	10
Streets or Back Roads	27	—
Special Visits	1075	—
Sanitary Inspections	1261	474
Van Dwellings	12	3
Visits under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	122	5
Yards and Courts	133	3

A large amount of the District Sanitary Inspectors' ti
has been taken up during the year in connection with the surve

of houses and other properties included in the programme of Clearance of properties under the Housing Act, 1930. In this way, some 1833 houses were surveyed for the purpose.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875-1925.

Dwelling Houses.

Cleansed or Limewashed	55
Overcrowding Abated	6
Lighting Improved	—
Ventilation Improved	21
Roofs Repaired	39
Eaves, Spouts or rain water fall pipes repaired	58
External Walls, Chimneys, repaired or re-pointed	17
Inside Walls, Ceilings, etc., repaired	60
New Floors laid or repaired	20
Floors Ventilated	5
Doors Repaired	7
Fireplaces, etc., Repaired	31
Water Supply Improved	1
Wells Abolished	—
Yards Paved	20
Yards Cleansed	9
Food Stores Improved	1
Washing Accommodation Improved	1
Living Vans Removed	3
Dangerous Structures Removed	2

Drains.

Opened Out for Inspection	11
Repaired	107
Reconstructed	4
Inspection Chambers Constructed	3
Drains Choked	456
Drains Cleansed by Corporation Drain Cleanser	321
Drains Cleansed by Owners	135
Drains Ventilated	5
Drains removed from inside building	—
Drains disconnected from Sewer	7
New Drain Provided	31
Cesspool Repaired	—

Accummulations Removed.

Manure	23
Other	54
Manure Receptacles Provided	8

Animals, Poultry, etc.

Nuisance Abated	16

Ashbins and Ashplaces.

Movable Galvanised Iron Ashbins Renewed (at Shops, Stores, etc.)	29
Movable Galvanised Iron Ashbins provided in lieu of Ashpits	173
Dry Ashplaces Abolished	90
Dry Ashplaces Repaired	5
Intimations sent to City Surveyor during the period 1st January to 22nd October, 1936, (Movable Galvanised Iron Ashbins requiring renewal at 33 dwelling houses)	16

Since the 22nd October, 1936, the service of notices for the provision and renewal of ashbins under the terms of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, has been carried out through the Health Department, and in this way 28 new bins were provided, 18 bins in cases requiring renewal, and 10 bins coming under the maintenance scheme.

Urinals.

Urinals Cleansed or Improved	1
New Urinals Provided	1
Repaired	6
Abolished	2

Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	23
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped	2
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired	21
Other Waste Pipes Repaired	1

Piggeries.

Swine Removed	8

Water Closets.

Cleansed or Limewashed	22
Repaired	128
Additional Provided	8
Re-constructed	18

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

Dwelling Houses.

Roofs Repaired	21
Eaves, Spouts or Rain Water Fall Pipes Repaired	18
External Walls, Chimneys, etc., Repaired or Repointed	31
Inside Walls, Ceilings, etc., Repaired	41
New Floors Laid or Repaired	33
Fireplaces, Ovens, or Set Pots Repaired	22
Stairways Repaired	1
Doors Repaired	43
Washing Accommodation Improved	23
Food Stores Provided or Improved	7
Yards Paved	—
Water Supply Improved	37

Drains.

Repaired	2
Cleansed	4

Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	2
Sink Waste Pipes Trapped	1
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired	3

Water Closets.

Repaired	16

Ashplaces.

Dry Ashplaces Abolished	16
Galvanised Iron Dust-bins Supplied	16

Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation in the City is as follows :—

Water Closets (including 311 Trough Closets)	16,523
Privies	34
Tub Closets	17

One privy closet was abolished during 1936, and the number of this type of sanitary convenience in the City is as follows :—

Privy Closets .. .. (33 attached to dwelling houses, 1 used in connection with Workshops)	32
Pail Closets .. .. (10 attached to dwelling houses, 7 used in connection with workshops).	17

In consequence of the Doncaster, Rotherham and Wakefield Extension Order, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1936, 2 privy and 3 pail Closets were situate in the area which was incorporated with the City. The closets are situated in the following Municipal Wards :—

Alverthorpe (1 Privy Closet), North Westgate (1 Privy Closet), South Westgate (9 Privy Closets, 5 Pail Closets), Saint John's (1 Privy Closet, 1 Pail Closet), Eastmoor (1 Privy Closet, 2 Pail Closets), Primrose Hill (1 Privy Closet, 7 Pail Closets), Calder (2 Pail Closets), Belle Vue (6 Privy Closets), Sandal (14 Privy Closets).

During the year, 13 trough water closets were abolished at properties situate in areas demolished under the Housing Act.

CANAL BOATS.

The number of boats on the Register at the end of 1936 was six. Thirty boats were inspected during the year. The boats inspected were occupied by 54 male and 1 female adults, and 1 male and 1 female children. There were no contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts, and the regulations made thereunder.

RAT REPRESSION.

Owing to the depletion of the inspectorial and clerical staffs, and the extraordinary pressure of work entailed by the preparation of the necessary data required for the Ministry of Health Inquiries in respect of clearance areas, it was not possible to hold a Rat Week in Wakefield during the period 2nd to 7th November, 1936.

At the same time, however, it was necessary to deal with rat infestations at 19 premises, and steps were taken to rid the premises of rodents by carrying out works to make the properties concerned proof against infestation.

PRIVATE STREETS AND PAVING OF YARDS.

During the year, 7 private streets have been made up under the Private Street Works Act. In addition, 20 private yards have been provided with improved surface pavings, in consequence of action taken under the Public Health Acts,.

STREET GULLIES.

A total of 86 street gullies have been fitted with modern traps, and particular attention has been given to districts where nuisance from obsolete type of fittings has been most prominent.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1936	9
For Both Sexes	2
For Men Only	7
Number of Persons Registered for	509

During the year, one house was removed from the register, on account of the demolition of the property. The remaining houses have been maintained in a satisfactory condition during the year. The following matters or contraventions of the bye-laws were dealt with :—

Cleansing	3
Water Closet Repaired	3
Drains Cleansed	3
Vermin Infestation	2

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register at end of 1936	15
Number taken off during the year	—
Number put on during the year	—
Total Accommodation (adults) at end of 1936	364

The number of houses let in lodgings on the register is the same as last year. The houses have been subjected to regular inspection and have been maintained in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The following matters have been dealt with in connection with contraventions of the bye-laws:—

Overcrowding	2
Cleansing	2
Drains Cleansed	2
Water Closets Repaired	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Emission of Smoke from Industrial Chimneys, 1936.

TABLE I.

No. of Boilers	No. of Observations.	Dense Black Smoke—Minutes in the ½ hour.									
		Nil	½	1	2	3	4	5	5-10	10-15	15-20
1	14	5	—	2	4	1	—	1	1	—	—
2	20	8	—	8	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
3	17	9	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	1
4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kiln	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	56	25	—	13	8	4	1	2	2	—	1

TABLE II.

Year	No. of Observations.	Dense Black Smoke—Minutes in the ½ hour—Percentage.													
		Nil	1	2	3	4	5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45
1923	257	34.6	11.2	7.3	5.8	6.6	7.7	11.6	5.0	4.2	3.5	1.1	8.3	0.3	—
1924	740	44.7	10.4	7.1	7.0	5.1	4.8	10.6	6.0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	—	—
1925	318	52.2	12.2	10.6	9.6	3.4	3.4	5.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	—	—	—	—
1926	315	48.6	14.6	5.7	4.1	4.1	2.2	13.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	0.9	—	0.3	0.6
1927	925	57.9	9.5	8.6	2.2	5.4	0.2	8.8	4.7	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	—	—
1928	532	77.1	6.0	5.2	2.4	2.8	0.9	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—
1929	76	59.21	5.26	13.1	6.6	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1930	93	65.59	2.15	9.7	4.3	4.3	1.1	6.5	4.3	—	3.2	1.1	—	—	—
1 31	55	60.00	16.36	3.63	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	—	—	3.63	—	—	—	—
1932	79	57.00	25.31	7.59	1.25	2.53	1.25	—	1.25	—	1.25	—	—	—	—
1933	48	50.00	29.16	6.25	4.08	—	2.08	8.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	85	38.82	30.58	16.47	4.70	1.18	—	3.53	2.36	2.36	—	—	—	—	—
1935	69	44.93	18.84	17.39	10.14	4.35	2.90	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936	56	44.64	23.21	14.28	7.14	1.78	3.57	3.57	—	1.78	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.

MONTHLY RECORD OF SOOT DEPOSITS IN STANDARD GAUGES, 1936.

Month	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile		
	Park Lodge Lane Station	Northgate Station	Clarence Park Station
January ..	—	15.96	8.11
February ..	—	21.89	5.97
March	—	20.25	7.58
April	—	11.79	16.83
May	—	38.96	9.86
June	—	29.62	15.52
July	25.73	35.69	13.78
August	12.19	19.99	6.51
September ..	9.38	24.45	11.26
October ..	11.82	21.82	11.60
November ..	36.07	33.32	11.37
December ..	16.29	19.40	7.58
Average per month ..	18.58	24.43	10.50

TABLE IV.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SOOT DEPOSIT IN STANDARD GAUGES IN WAKEFIELD FROM 1927 to 1936.

Year (Monthly Average)	Tons of Total Solids per Square Mile		
	Park Lodge Lane Station	Northgate Station	Clarence Park Station
1927	—	27.47	21.66
1928	—	27.79	15.70
1929	—	20.65	9.54
1930	—	21.78	9.34
1931	—	20.98	8.58
1932	—	19.10	8.38
1933	—	21.31	8.75
1934	—	18.07	7.61
1935	—	22.91	11.28
1936	18.58	24.43	10.50

It will be observed that a new soot deposit gauge was installed in the grounds of the Old Fever Hospital in Park Lodge Lane, during the year 1936. This gauge is situate on the East side of the City.

It has been necessary during the year to serve 8 notices of offences under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, regarding the emission of dense black smoke.

Owing to the continued increase of work involved in the clearance of insanitary areas, the number of observations made by Sanitary Inspectors during the year is again somewhat low. At the same time, however, it should be pointed out that in the case of excessive emission of smoke from chimneys, special observations are at once made regarding the same, and action taken. The observations carried out during the year were on particular chimneys showing a tendency to consistently emit dense black smoke. The number of notices served shows a slight increase over that of the previous year, and in each case, where it was necessary to serve a notice, subsequent observations of the chimney proved that the necessary action to prevent recurrence of the nuisance had been effective. In addition to the service of notices, visits were paid to the boiler house with a view to ascertaining any conditions likely to contribute to the emission being caused, and when necessary, advice was given, with a view to effecting an improvement.

It will be observed that the total solids recorded at the the two stations Northgate and Clarence Park show a slight increase at the former and a small reduction in the case of the latter as compared with the figures for the previous year.

It is found, however, that in the 22nd Report on the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, that the total deposit at the Northgate Station fell from 613 tons per square mile in 1924, to 227 tons in 1935, that is by almost two thirds in ten years.

It is regrettable that owing to the lack of students no classes in Boiler Efficiency and Smoke Abatement were held at the Technical College during 1936. In order to draw attention to the necessity and usefulness of forming a boiler efficiency class a Public Meeting was called by His Worship the Mayor of Wakefield on the 19th December, 1936, and an invitation was extended to the owners of steam raising plants and their engineers. The attendance at this Meeting was disappointing, but it is to be hoped that a sufficient number of students will be forthcoming in order to warrant the re-opening of this most useful series of lectures.

We are indebted to J. H. Garner, Esq., B.Sc., Chief Inspector of the West Riding Rivers Board for the great interest and assistance he has again displayed in connection with the examination of the atmospheric deposit collected at the three stations in the City.

MILK SUPPLY.

Registration of Cow-keepers, etc.

Cowkeepers and Milk Purveyors resident in the City . .	19
Milk Purveyors resident in the City	222
Milk Purveyors from districts outside the City . .	45

(Included in the Registered Milk Purveyors resident in the City are 189 who are registered to sell milk from a shop in sealed bottles only).

34 Milk Purveyors were added to the Register during the year (5 from districts outside the City).

36 Milk Purveyors discontinued business during the year (4 from districts outside the City.)

The following improvements have been effected at dairies during the year :—

Cleansing	4
New Dairy	1
Dairy re-constructed	1
Bottles and churns exposed to contamination	4
Sterilising rooms	3

The following defects and improvements were dealt with at cow-sheds during the year :—

Cleansing of Mistals	9
Accumulation of manure	2
Caps and overalls provided	3
Animals requiring cleansing	3
Stools requiring cleansing	2
Floors re-constructed	2
Milch cows housed in unregistered sheds . .	1
Ventilation improved	1

Quality of Milk.

109 samples of new milk were examined by the Public Analyst for quality and 13 (11.92%) were reported as not being up to standard, as against 11.54% in 1935, and as compared with 7.4% for England and Wales in 1935.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 58 samples of milk were taken in the City, and bacteriologically examined at the County Hall Laboratory. The following tables give a summary of the results of the examination as regards :—

(a) Bacterial Content.

Total Bacteria per c.c.	No. of Samples	Place of Production.	
		Inside City.	Outside City.
Under 5,000	17	8	9
5,000—10,000	9	—	9
10,000—50,000 ..	17	7	10
50,000—100,000 ..	4	4	—
100,000—500,000 ..	7	4	3
500,000—1,000,000 ..	3	—	3
Over 1,000,000 ..	1	—	1
Total.. ..	58	23	35

(b) Presence of Bacillus Coli (in three tubes).

No. of Tubes.	No. of Samples.	Place of Production.	
		Inside City.	Outside City.
Absent	37	16	21
No. 1	3	1	2
Nos. 1 and 2	3	—	3
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 ..	15	6	9
Total.. ..	58	23	35

All 58 samples were examined by animal inoculation for tuberculosis infection, and four samples, or 6.90% gave positive results as against 5.66% in 1935. Of these four samples, 3 had been produced at cowsheds situate inside the City boundary, and one at a cowshed outside the City boundary.

It is gratifying to again be able to record a steady progress in the improvement which is taking place in the production of milk under more clean and wholesome conditions. The results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination show that of the 58 samples, 40, or 69% were reported to be satisfactory, all of which came within the standard of that required for " Accredited " milk.

COMPOSITION OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1936.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Average Fat.	Average non-fatty solids.
January ..	10	3.96	9.03
February ..	9	3.45	9.06
March ..	8	3.41	8.97
April	10	3.39	8.96
May	9	3.54	8.98
June	4	3.01	9.00
July	11	3.52	8.84
August	8	3.52	8.90
September ..	6	3.36	8.69
October ..	12	3.29	8.81
November ..	13	3.85	9.10
December ..	9	3.78	9.15
Total ..	109	3.51	8.96

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Number of Licences in operation during 1936 .. 20
5 Licences are to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk.
8 Licences are to retail Accredited Milk.
3 Licences are to produce Accredited Milk.
4 Licences are to retail Pasteurised Milk.
1 Licence is to Pasteurise Milk.

During the year, 5 new licences have been issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, 4 to retail and 1 to produce Accredited Milk.

Certified Milk is supplied to both Municipal Hospitals in the City.

General Remarks on Milk Supply.

The production and distribution of clean and wholesome milk has continued to receive special attention throughout the year, and again it is pleasing to be able to state that this important article of food shows a decided improvement both as regards methods of production and distribution. Further progress has been made in the provision of suitable sterilising outfits, and three dairies have been equipped in this way in 1936.

Whilst during the past few years much progress has been made to ensure that milk is produced under improved hygienic conditions, it is somewhat disappointing that more care is not exercised in the course of distribution and storage in the home. It has been necessary during the year to direct the attention of dairymen to the undesirable practice of depositing milk churns and bottles in unprotected positions on the public highway and other exposed places. The exposure of milk to contamination in this way is to be deprecated and this applies in a similar respect to the care exercised in the home.

Ice Cream.

The supervision of the making and sale of Ice Cream has received the attention of the Health Department during the year, and it has been necessary to require the discontinuance of unsuitable premises in four instances.

The recognised premises used for the manufacture of the commodity have endeavoured to maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness and generally speaking the businesses are conducted on hygienic lines.

It is, however, to be hoped that at no far distant date, the compulsory registration of this class of business will be put into operation.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

(a) Samples Taken.

Name of Article.	Total	No. of samples taken for analysis.		No. found adulterated.		Percentage adulterated.	
		Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal
New Milk (Quality) ..	109	109	—	13	—	11.92	—
Sterilized Milk	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised Milk ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Grade A Milk	4	4	—	1	—	2.00	—
Certified Milk	3	3	—	1	—	12.00	—
Dried Milk ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Accredited Milk	3	3	—	1	—	7.30	—
Condensed Milk	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Boric Ointment	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Blaud's Pills ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Beef Dripping	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic Acid Powder ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Borax.. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Butter ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cheshire Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee.. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cream.. ..	4	—	4	—	1	—	14.40
Cream Cake ..	2	—	2	—	2	—	50.0
Cream of Tartar	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Name of Article.	Total	No. of samples taken for analysis.		No. found adulterated.		Percentage adulterated.	
		Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal
Cream, Ice ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cream Cheese	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cream Horns..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cream Olive Oil	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Eastons Syrup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Essence of Almonds ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tinned Fish ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit Wine (Raisin) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glauber Salts	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Grape Fruit Juice ..	2	1	1	1	1	51	18
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glace Cherries	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Honey ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Iodine Ointment ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Jam, Strawberry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Blackcurrant	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lard	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Margarine ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Malt Vinegar..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

Name of Article.	Total	No. of samples taken for analysis.		No. found adulterated.		Percentage adulterated.	
		Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal	Formal	In-formal
Polony ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	100
Parrish's Chemical Food ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paregoric ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Peas (Tinned)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper (White)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sausage (Beef)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sausage (Pork)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sauce (Tomato Ketchup) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Milk of Sulphur	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powder ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Self Raising Flour ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Salad, Fruit ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Shredded Beef Suet ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sultanas ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sweets (Liquorice All Sorts) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirits of Nitre ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rice	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tripe	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tea	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Table Jelly ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Essence of Coffee and Chicory ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar ..	3	2	1	1	1	58.75	20.
Totals ..	222	131	91	18	6	13.74	6.59

(b) Particulars of Adulterated Samples.

No.	Article.	Defects.	Action Taken.
176	Vinegar	Contained only 80 per cent of mineral acetic acid.	Formal sample No. 181 taken and found to be adulterated.
181	do.	Contained only 41¼ per cent of mineral acetic acid required.	Further formal sample No. 190 taken and found to be genuine. Town Clerk sent warning letter to manufacturers.
209	New Milk	Contained 98 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 235 taken and found to be genuine. Town Clerk sent warning letter to producer.
231	do.	Contained 88.7 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 236 taken and found to be genuine. Town Clerk sent warning letter to producer.
234	New Milk	Contained 94 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 298 taken and found to be adulterated.
239	Cream Cake.	Contained cream not made from Butter Fat.	Follow up sample No. 255 taken and found to be adulterated.
255	do.	Contained cream not made from Butter Fat.	Follow up sample to No. 239. Town Clerk sent warning letter to vendors.
253	New Milk	Contained 95.3 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 336 taken and found to be adulterated.
260	do.	Contained 89.3 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 267 taken and found to be genuine. Vendor prosecuted. No conviction recorded. Costs £1 5s. 0d.

No.	Article.	Defects.	Action Taken.
268	do.	Contained 88 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 283 taken by W.R. C.C. Sampling Officer and found to be adulterated.
283	do.	Contained 92 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 333 taken and found to be genuine. Town Clerk sent warning letter to producer.
285	Accredited Milk.	Contained 92.7 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 301 taken and found to be genuine. Town Clerk sent warning letter to vendor.
277	Potted Meat.	Doubtful. Contained 1 per cent Cereal Starch but large amount of meat solids.	
279	Cream.	Doubtful. Contained 85.6 per cent of desired minimum amount amount of fat.	
297	Grape Fruit Juice.	Contained 286 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide. Labels signified it had been packed without preservative.	Formal sample No. 303 taken and found to be adulterated.
303	do.	Contained 527 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to vendors.
298	New Milk	Contained 94 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to producer and retailer
304	do.	Contained 2.6 per cent added water.	Follow up sample No. 315 found to be adulterated. Further sample No. 316 genuine.
315	do.	Contained .9 per cent added water	Follow up sample to No. 304. Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to producer.
306	do.	Contained 92.7 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 317 taken and found to be adulterated.

No.	Article.	Defects.	Action Taken.
317	New Milk	Contained 15.3 per cent added water.	"Appeal to Cow" samples taken. Nos. 320, found deficient, and 321, 322 found genuine.
320	do.	Contained 86.6 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample to No. 317. Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to producer.
336	do.	Contained 4.5 per cent added water.	Follow up samples Nos. 338 and 339 taken and found to be genuine. Vendor prosecuted — Fined 15/-; Costs 15/-.
352	do.	Contained 95.3 per cent of minimum amount of fat.	Follow up sample No. 400 taken and found to be genuine. Warning letter sent by Town Clerk to Vendor.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of slaughterhouses in the City is as follows :—

Registered Slaughterhouses	6
Licensed Slaughterhouses	14
Total	20

The above figures do not include the Public Slaughterhouse owned by the Corporation. During the year one Registered and one Licensed Slaughterhouse were discontinued. In the case of the former the building was demolished and the type of business was changed in the latter.

No breach of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, was detected during the year, and it is found that meat traders generally endeavour to carry out the same in a satisfactory manner.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During 1936, 72 persons were licensed under this Act to slaughter animals at the public or private slaughter houses in the City. In 66 cases the existing licences were renewed and 6 new licences were issued.

The observance of the Act has been carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year and no serious breach of the requirements has taken place.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1936.

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Total
Public Slaughter House ..	4065	261	2417	10253	16996
Private Slaughter House ..	1900	197	4413	4086	10596
Total for the year ..	5965	458	6830	14339	27592

From the above table it will be seen that a total of 27,592 animals were slaughtered in 1936 as against 27,532 in the previous year, being an increase of 60 over the latter figure. The increase was in connection with sheep (957), whilst beasts (202), Calves (59), and pigs (636) showed declines. The animals slaughtered at the Public Slaughter Houses showed an increase of 853, at the Private Slaughter Houses a decline of 793.

Condemnation of Unsound Food.

Meat	2356	Weighing 8,348 stones.
Fish	2	
Rabbits	—	
Tinned Goods ..	24	268 Tins.
Poultry	4	
Vegetables	—	
Fruit	—	

Where Condemnations Made.

Cold Stores	6	Private Slaughter Houses	510
Shops	7	Borough Slaughter House	1836
Railway Goods Yard	8		
Borough Market ..	—		
Warehouses	25		

In one instance it was necessary to seize the food by statutory procedure and to obtain a Magistrate's Order for the condemnation and destruction of same.

Number of Carcases Condemned.

Condemnations due to Tuberculosis.

Animals	Whole Carcases.		Part Carcases.	
	Borough Slaughter House.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Borough Slaughter House.	Private Slaughter Houses.
Cows	125*	7	28	3
Heifers ..	—	—	2	—
Bullocks ..	1	3	2	—
Bulls	—	—	1	—
Calves ..	—	—	—	—
Pigs	9	5	—	—
Total ..	135	15	33	3

*Including 2 animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, from premises situated within the City.

Condemnations due to other defined disease.

Animals	Whole Carcases.		Part Carcases.	
	Borough Slaughter House.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Borough Slaughter House.	Private Slaughter Houses.
Cows	15	—	6	—
Heifers ..	—	1	—	—
Bullocks ..	—	—	—	—
Calves ..	3	1	—	—
Pigs	3	2	—	—
Sheep ..	25	—	1	1
Total ..	46	4	7	1

Condemnations of Offal.

Animals	Tuberculosis				Other Conditions			
	Private Slaughter House		Boro' Slaughter House		Private Slaughter House		Borough Slaughter House	
	Condemnations	Weight stones	Condemnations	Weight stones	Condemnations	Weight stones	Condemnations	Weight stones
Bovines ..	242	371	925	1714	75	80	636	566
Sheep.. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	27	32
Pigs ..	166	303	165	223	21	22	35	32
Calves ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	408	674	1090	1937	97	103	698	630

	1935.	1936.
Percentage of Condemnations due to Tubercular Disease	63.46	66.33
Percentage of Bovines affected with Tubercular Disease	17.74	19.94
Percentage of Pigs affected with Tubercular Disease	4.05	4.62
Percentage of all animals slaughtered in the City affected with Disease	8.11	9.21
Percentage of all animals slaughtered in Private Slaughter Houses affected with Disease	4.63	4.61
Percentage of all animals slaughtered in Borough Slaughter House affected with Disease	10.63	12.44

In addition to the above a total of 72 whole carcases and parts of two carcases, along with edible offal, giving a total weight of 13 tons 4 cwts., were condemned as unfit for human consumption. These condemnations were made in connection with the slaughter of animals brought into the Public Abattoir, from districts situated outside the City boundary and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the West Riding County Council.

As in previous years, the Borough Slaughterhouse has been used as a centre for the Slaughter of animals dealt with under the Order and in this way 178 animals have been brought into the Abattoir during the year.

All animals slaughtered in the City are subject to rigid inspection, and this work entails a large amount of the District Inspector's time. In addition to the inspection of slaughter houses special attention is also exercised in the care of butchers' shops, market stalls and vehicles used for hawking meat and all places where food is stored or exposed for sale.

It has been necessary to require improvements at food shops and stores in 16 instances during the year, these principally referring to the cleansing of premises and the provision of suitable means for storage.

Cold Storage.

One of the cold stores was discontinued during the year and this has considerably reduced the accommodation available in the City for both storage and making of ice. The provision of modern cold storage accommodation will in the very near future become a pressing need, and consideration should be given to the matter in connection with any new central abattoir scheme.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

During the year, four samples of Rag Flocks were obtained and submitted for analysis under the Rag Flock Acts.

The City Analyst reported that all four samples were satisfactory. The samples were obtained at premises where the manufacture of upholstery is carried on, the material being used in connection with same. The manufacture of Rag Flock is carried on at one Factory in the City.

OFFENSIVE TRADES..

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1936.

Trade.	Number.
Tripe Boiling	3
Gut Scraping	2
Rag and Bone Dealing	3
Fish Frying	65
Total	73

Offensive Trades taken off Register during 1936 (These included 1 tripe boiler, 1 gut scraper, and 1 fish fryer)	3
Offensive Trades put on the Register during 1936	—

All the offensive trade premises have been regularly inspected during the year, and it is found that the several premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner.

It has been necessary to draw attention to the following matters during the year :—

Cleansing	8
Drainage Improved	1
Chimney Flue Renewed	1
Accumulation of Offal	1
Offal Bin Provided	1
Cleaning Room Reconstructed	1

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (including factory laundries) ..	55	7	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	249	11	—
Workplaces (other than out-workers premises)	27	—	—
Total	331	18	—

2. Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	7	7	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Total	18	18	—	—

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

SECTION 108.

Nil.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at end of year.	Number.
Bakehouses (Factory)	10
Bakehouses (Workshops)	48
Dress-Making	10
Saddlery	3
Boot Repairing	15
Millinery	2
Upholstery	8
Tailoring	8
Joinery	11
Other Workshops	62
Total	177

During the year six notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, regarding the following :—

Defects.	Found.	Remedied.
Insufficient Water Closet Accommodation	3	3
Cleansing of Water Closet	1	1
Provision of Screen	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation Improved ..	2	2

Shops Act, 1934.

During the year, 206 inspections and surveys were made of shops in connection with the provision of Sanitary Accommodation, Heating and Ventilation as required by the Act.

Arising out of these inspections it was necessary to serve 19 notices requiring the following improvements to be effected :—

(1)	Means of Heating Provided	11
(2)	Water Closets Provided or Improved ..	9
(3)	Ventilation Improved	3

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during 1936.

Size of house according to number of habitable rooms.	Total.	Built by Corporation.	Built by Private enterprise.
2 roomed	2	2	—
3 ,, ...	62	62	—
4 ,, ...	233	166	67
5 ,, ...	37	10	27
6 ,, ...	19	—	19
7 roomed and over ..	2	—	2
Total	355	240	115

All the houses were provided with baths in bathrooms.

The number of new houses erected in each of the wards is as follows :—

Alverthorpe	141	Northgate	14
North Westgate ..	136	Calder	16
South Westgate ..	6	Sandal	13
St. John's	25		
Eastmoor	4		

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). 653

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 3242

(2) (*a*) number of dwelling houses included in Sub Head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. (In addition 1833 houses were surveyed in Clearance Areas) 72

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 1953

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation. 47

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub Head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 218

2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. 199

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notice

(*a*) By Owners. —

(*b*) by Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. —

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.. 19

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice. .. .. —

(*a*) By Owners 19

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of Owners .. .. —

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. 14

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders. 5

(In addition to the above, 29 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and undertakings were entered into between the Council and owners of the respective properties, under Section 19 (2) that the dwelling houses should not be used for human habitation.

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. —

4.—Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.

(A)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	481
	(2)	Number of families therein	505
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	2920
(B)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	none
(C)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	two
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	17
(D)		Particulars of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	none
(E)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. (See special report).	

Remarks on Housing.

The inspection of houses in connection with the clearance of insanitary properties continued to take up a large amount of time throughout the year. A total of 1,833 houses have been surveyed for the purpose in order to obtain the necessary data for the Official Representations required for the several clearance areas dealt with.

Of the 72 houses inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, 47 were found to be unfit for human habitation, and were represented under Section 19 of the 1930 Act. In the case of 14 houses Demolition Orders were made and 5 of the houses were demolished, 29 houses were subjected to undertakings by the owners that they would not be used for human habitation. Two further houses were voluntarily demolished. In the case of the remaining 25 houses, the properties were of a standard capable of being made fit.

The clearance of insanitary properties included in areas has continued to receive attention and two Official Representations were made to the Slum Clearance Committee on the 16th January and 16th July, 1936. The first representation included 88 houses having a total population of 278 persons and contained dwelling houses in the Warrengate and Eastmoor districts. The second representation was in respect of properties situated in the Little Westgate and Eastmoor Areas and included 371 houses (230 Eastmoor, 141 Little Westgate) with a total population of 1179 persons (785 Eastmoor and 494 Little Westgate).

The properties were contained in 29 areas as follows :—

	Houses.	*Population.*
Warrengate No. 1 (George's Square) Compulsory Purchase Order . .	33	96
Warrengate No. 2 (Statter's Buildings) Compulsory Purchase Order . .	7	24
Warrengate No. 2 (Warren Yard) Clearance Order	17	41
Eastmoor (Hudson's Yard, etc.) Clearance Order	31	107
	88	278

Eastmoor Clearance Orders.

Eastmoor No. 1 (Butchers Arms Yard)	5	15
,, No. 2 (Jacobs Well Lane A)	4	12
,, No. 3 (Jacobs Well Lane B)	3	5
,, No. 4 (Camelia Walk) . .	2	11
,, No. 5 (Providence Row) . .	46	170
,, No. 6 (Clayton Yard) . .	2	5
,, No. 7 (Pentonville Place) . .	36	134
,, No. 8 (Moxon's Square) . .	10	38
,, No. 9 (Governors Yard) . .	10	21
,, No. 10 (Bramham Yard) . .	8	29
,, No. 11 (Sellars Yard) . .	15	42
,, No. 12 (Webster Yard) . .	62	214
,, No. 13 (Fawcett Yard) . .	5	14
,, No. 14 (Greenhill Road A) . .	14	47
,, No. 15 (Greenhill Road B) . .	2	5
,, No. 16 (Greenhill Road C) . .	6	23
	230	785

Little Westgate Compulsory Purchase Orders.

	Houses.	Population.
Little Westgate No. 1 (Bishopgate) ..	82	287
,, ,, No. 2 (Saw Yard) ..	9	19
,, ,, No. 3 (Windmill Yard)	5	13
,, ,, No. 4 (Laycock Yard)	11	38
,, ,, No. 5 (Stamp Office Yard ..	9	53
,, ,, No. 6 (Queen Victoria Street) ..	4	11
,, ,, No. 7 (White Swan Yard) ..	14	49
,, ,, No. 8 (White Swan Yard A) ..	3	9
,, ,, No. 9 (George Street) ..	4	15
	141	494

The City Council made orders in respect of the several areas on the 4th February ,1936 (Warrengate) and 11th August, 1936 (Little Westgate and Eastmoor).

Two public inquiries were held by the Minister of Health on the 21st April, 1936, in connection with the Warrengate and Eastmoor Areas, and on the 17th November, 1936, as regards the Little Westgate and other Eastmoor Areas.

The Orders were confirmed with the following exceptions :—

(1) Warrengate and Eastmoor: three houses were excluded on an undertaking by the owners not to use for human habitation. The population was 12 persons.

(2) Little Westgate Areas : in the case of one house the owner gave an undertaking not to use same for human habitation and the Minister of Health accordingly excluded same from the Order. The house was situated in Area No. 2 and had a population of 2 persons.

(3) Eastmoor Areas :— one house was totally excluded from Area No. 9, the population being 2 persons. 7 other houses were excluded by the Minister on undertakings being given by the owners not to use for human habitation. The houses were situated in Areas Nos. 12, 13, and 14, with a total population of 16 persons.

Re-Housing.

In order to provide re-housing accommodation for the families included in the Orders, the Council gave instructions for the following houses to be erected :—

Area.	Estate.	Type.	Number of Houses.
Warrengate and Eastmoor ..	Eastmoor ..	A3	50
	Peacock Farm ..	A3	150
	do.	A2	60
	do.	A4	40
	Small Type		20
Little Westgate ..	do.		30
Situation not decided ..		A3	78
		A4	10
		A5	10

During the year the following displacements were effected :—

Properties in Areas, etc.	Houses.	Population.
Northgate	43	175
Alverthorpe, Westgate and Kirkgate ..	201	746
Warrengate	29	110
Hampshire Yard	2	6
Individual Demolitions	9	42
Undertakings	11	42
Total	295	1121

All the household contents of the families displaced were carefully examined in order to ascertain whether vermin was present and in 246 instances the furniture and other goods were subjected to disinfestation by Hydrocyanic acid gas on account of vermin infestation or contact with same, before being allowed to occupy the new municipal house.

Disinfestation.

The Old Fever-Hospital in Park Lodge Lane has continued to be used as a station for the treatment of furniture and other household goods from condemned and other houses with hydrogen cyanide. This station was opened for the work of disinfestation in May, 1935 and during the whole of this time the work has been carried out in a satisfactory and smooth manner.

The work of disinfestation in connection with the displacement of tenants from insanitary houses and also in the case of those applicants for ordinary letting of municipal houses found to be living in verminous houses, is carried out by a firm of contractors specialising in the work. The van method is employed for this work and all furniture and other goods are removed to the station for treatment before being taken to the new house. In the case of bedding and soft furnishing goods these are treated by steam disinfection at the same station.

The following table gives the details of work carried out in connection with the displacement of tenants from condemned houses and also from other houses of families removing to a municipal house under the ordinary letting system :—

Families from condemned houses.		Families from other houses.	
No. of families.	No. of van loads.	No. of families.	No. of van loads.
246	82	18	6

In connection with the letting of ordinary municipal houses, the City Collector refers all the applications for same to the Health Department in order that the house occupied by the applicant may be examined to ascertain whether it is free from vermin A total of 485 applications have been investigated during the year for the purpose and it was found that in 58 cases definite signs of vermin (bed bugs) existed. In all cases where bug infestation is confirmed, the household contents of the families concerned are subjected to thorough disinfestation before they are allowed to be removed to the new municipal house.

The disinfestation of houses reported to be infested with bed bugs is also carried out by hydrogen cyanide fumigation. A total of 44 houses (22 municipal, 22 other than municipal) were found to be infested during the year, and all the houses were disinfested.

OVERCROWDING.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, and Circular No. 1507, dated 19th November, 1935, of the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made in the early part of 1936 for carrying out an inspection of the working class houses to ascertain the extent of overcrowding in the City.

The Survey.

The survey was divided into two sections. A preliminary house to house enumeration of all the working class houses in the City was made to ascertain in respect of each house (*a*) whether it was empty, and (*b*) if it was occupied, what constituted (1) the number of families and of persons in each family, (2) the number of rooms occupied by each family, .After the completion of the preliminary enumeration it was possible by the application of Tables I and II to the data obtained to classify the houses into three groups, namely :—

(1) Overcrowded, (2) border line cases, (3) uncrowded.

The second part of the survey consisted of a more detailed inspection including the measuring up of the floor areas of the rooms of all definite and border line cases of overcrowding found as a result of the preliminary enumeration. These particulars were recorded on Form ' B ' and included the number of persons with sex and age residing in the houses.

Extent of Survey.

At the end of 1935, there were 15,520 houses in the City entered on the Rate Books, and of these 13,620 (or 87.71 per cent) were deemed to be houses of the working classes as defined by Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1925, and whose rental does not exceed £26. Of the total 13,620 dwellings in the City, 3,562 (or 26.15 per cent) were Municipal houses, and a further 1,045 (or 7.67 per cent) were dwellings in areas etc., for Clearance under the Slum Clearance Programme.

The survey was carried out by the staff of the Health Department augmented by a temporary staff of 11 enumerators and 4 clerks, and each section of the survey occupied four weeks for the preliminary enumeration and six weeks for the measurement of houses found by the enumeration to be definitely overcrowded or border line cases of overcrowding. The aim of the survey was to ascertain the amount of overcrowding and the amount of new accommodation required to abate such overcrowding. The completion of the measuring up of all the houses in the survey was completed by the end of July, 1936.

TABLE A.

Showing Results of Preliminary Enumeration.

Ward.	Total No. of houses.	Houses vacant.	Houses overcrowded on completion Form A		Houses overcrowded on completion of Form B.
			Definite	Borderline	
Alverthorpe ..	1227	19	61	109	45
N. Westgate ..	3380	32	36	106	91
S. Westgate ..	874	13	20	107	14
St. John's ..	555	10	7	43	7
Eastmoor ..	1433	9	70	134	101
Northgate ..	715	9	21	54	26
Kirkgate ..	844	12	58	127	39
Primrose Hill ..	942	13	55	146	44
Calder	1145	6	42	118	39
Belle Vue ..	1427	9	32	112	40
Sandal	1078	7	5	38	37
Total ..	13620	139	407	1094	483

The results of the preliminary enumeration showed that definite overcrowding or border-line existed in 1,501 houses, or 11.21 per cent. After carrying out a more detailed inspection, including the measuring up of the floor areas of the rooms, this figure was reduced to 483 or 3.55 per cent for the City as a whole.

The following Table B gives details of the final result of the survey after the measurement of all houses definitely overcrowded or returned as border-line cases of overcrowding. The table further indicates the number of overcrowded houses in :—

(1) the whole area of the City,
(2) the several wards.,
(3) the houses owned by the Corporation.
(4) the houses included in the Slum Clearance Programme,
(5) the houses which are privately owned.

TABLE B.

Summary of Final Results of Preliminary Enumeration.

WARD	Number of Dwelling houses					Dwelling houses Overcrowded				Percentage Overcrowded			
	Total	Munici-pal	Privately owned			Total	Munici-pal	Privately owned		Total	Munici-pal	Privately owned	
			Total	In clearance areas	Unoccu-pied			Total	Clearance areas			Total	Clearance areas
Alverthorpe	1227	146	1081	4	19	45	6	39	—	3.66	4.13	3.62	—
North Westgate ..	3380	2232	1148	43	32	91	61	24	6	2.69	2.74	2.72	14.3
South Westgate ..	874	—	874	41	13	14	—	12	2	1.60	—	1.60	4.87
St. John's ..	555	—	555	16	10	7	—	7	—	1.26	—	1.26	—
Eastmoor ..	1433	516	917	271	9	101	35	19	47	7.04	6.78	7.20	17.34
Northgate ..	715	—	715	45	9	26	—	17	9	3.63	—	3.63	20.00
Kirkgate	844	—	844	169	12	39	—	23	16	4.62	—	4.62	9.46
Primrose Hill ..	942	24	918	376	13	44	—	16	28	4.67	—	4.78	7.44
Calder	1145	24	1121	57	6	39	—	30	9	3.40	—	3.47	15.79
Belle Vue	1427	78	1349	17	9	40	5	32	3	2.81	6.41	2.59	17.65
Sandal	1078	542	536	6	7	37	28	9	—	3.43	5.16	1.67	—
Totals ..	13620	3562	10058	1045	139 Mun. 24 Pri. 107 C.A. 8.	483	135	228	120	3.55	3.79	3.46	11.48

Table B. shows :—

(1)	The total number of overcrowded houses in the City is	483 or 3.55 per cent.
(2)	The number of overcrowded houses owned by the Corporation is ..	135 or 3.79 per cent.
(3)	The number of overcrowded houses privately owned is	228 or 3.46 per cent.
(4)	The number of privately owned houses situated in Clearance Areas and the Primrose Hill Area is ..	120 or 11.48 per cent.
(5)	A total of 139 houses (24 owned by the Corporation, 107 privately owned, of which 8 were situated in Clearance Areas) were found to be unoccupied.	

Summary.

Properties.	Total	Not over crowded.	Over-crowded.	Unoccup-pied.	Percentage overcrowded.
Privately owned but excluding houses in Clearance Areas ..	9013	8785	228	107	3.46
Municipal Houses	3562	3427	135	24	3.79
Houses in Clearance Areas ..	1045	925	120	8	11.48
Totals ..	13620	13137	483	139	3.55

The following table gives the details of the number of new houses required and shows the surplus houses after decrowding has been effected :—

	Bedrooms					Total.
	1	2	3	4	5 or over	
Houses required to abate overcrowding :						
Municipal ..	—	—	—	44	91	135
Private	7	—	—	41	33	81
Total	7	—	—	85	124	216
Houses to be rendered vacant by de-crowding :						
Municipal ..	—	—	73	—	—	73
Private	—	13	18	—	—	31
Total	—	13	91	—	—	104
Surplus :						
Municipal ..	—	—	73	—	—	73
Private ..	—	13	18	—	—	31
Total	—	13	91	—	—	104
Deficiency :						
Municipal ..	—	—	—	44	91	135
Private	7	—	—	41	33	81
Total	7	—	—	85	124	216

The following is a general summary of all the details, as a result of the survey :—

General Summary.

1.	Total number of inhabited houses in the City at end of 1935	15,520
2.	Number of houses Inspected (3,562 Municipal, 10,058 Privately Owned)	13,620
3.	Number of houses reported overcrowded (135 Municipal, 348 privately owned)	483
4.	Percentage of houses overcrowded in relation to all inhabited houses	3.11
5.	Percentage of houses inspected and reported to be overcrowded	3.55
6.	Percentage of families living in overcrowded houses	3.72
7.	Percentage of Municipal houses found to be overcrowded	3.79

8. Percentage of privately owned houses overcrowded (excluding houses in Clearance, etc., Areas) 3.46
9. Total number of persons living in overcrowded houses 2,925
10. Percentage of persons living in overcrowded houses of the total population of the City .. 4.87
11. Number of houses found to be sub-let .. .. 148.
12. Number of families residing in sub-let houses .. 312.
13. Number of houses reported vacant available for rehousing overcrowded families .. .. 94.
14. Net number of new houses required to be provided after deducting existing accommodation
    1 bedroom 7
    4 ,, ... 85
    5 ,, ... 124
    —— 216.
15. The total number of surplus houses likely to remain vacant on account of accommodation available being unsuitable for rehousing overcrowded families.
    Municipal 3 bedrooms 73
    Private 2 ,, ... 13
    3 ,, ... 18
    —— 104.

During the year the Slum Clearance Committee have given consideration to the action required to be taken in connection with the abatement of the overcrowding revealed in the survey. A recommendation was put forward to the Housing Committee for the erection of 216 houses divided into 7 of 1 bedroom, 85 four bedrooms and 124 of five bedrooms. Owing to the extraordinary effort required in connection with the building of houses for displacements under the Clearance Schemes it was not possible for any progress to be made as regards decrowding houses up to the end of 1936. In consequence no tangible reduction in the amount of overcrowding has been possible.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notification of Infectious Diseases, 1936.

	Number of Cases Notified.													Total number of cases treated in Hospital.	Number of Deaths.
	At All Ages.	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 and over.		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup ..	173	1	5	7	6	8	62	48	15	16	4	—	1	171	14
Erysipelas ..	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	12	5	20	2
Scarlet Fever ..	191	—	1	9	15	16	73	48	9	18	—	2	—	174	1
Typhus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	*2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
Relapsing Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	8	—	—	23	—
Cerebrospinal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Primary Pneumonia ..	94	9	8	3	5	3	8	2	4	9	9	24	10	67	49
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	1	4	4
Dysentery ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	3	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	52	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	17	13	13	2	(*)28	33
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	22	1	2	4	1	—	7	1	2	2	2	—	—	(*)13	12
Measles (under 5 years)	513	39	64	81	140	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	5
Whooping Cough (under 5 years) ..	48	9	6	6	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

(*) These numbers refer to cases notified during 1936 only.

* In one case, the diagnosis of Enteric Fever was cancelled.

Diphtheria.

173 cases of Diphtheria were notified (84 males and 89 females), giving an attack rate of 2.90 per 1,000 of the population compared with 3.51 in 1935 and 2.55 the average for the ten years 1926-35. There were 38 fewer cases notified than in 1935.

The cases occurred in the wards as follows :—

North Westgate	45	Sandal	10	St. John's	5
Belle Vue	23	Northgate	10	Clayton Hospital	4
Eastmoor	22	Primrose Hill	9	County Institution	1
South Westgate	15	Calder	9	Municipal Hospital	1
Alverthorpe	14	Kirkgate	5		

The numbers of cases notified monthly were as follows :—

January	14	1st quarter : 47	July	11	3rd Quarter : 43
February	6		August	17	
March	27		September	15	
April	7	2nd quarter : 26	October	18	4th quarter : 57
May	10		November	26	
June	9		December	13	

The numbers of cases in the various age periods were as follows :—

Under 1 year	1	10—15 years	48
1—2 years	5	15—20 ,,	15
2—3 ,,	7	20—35 ,,	16
3—4 ,,	6	35—45 ,,	4
4—5 ,,	8	45—65 ,,	—
5—10 ,,	62	65 years and over	1

171 cases (99 per cent) were removed to the City Hospital. 2 cases were isolated at home.

There were 14 deaths (8 males and 6 females), giving a case mortality of 8.09 per cent and a death rate of 0.25 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.19 in 1935 and 0.22 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The corresponding rate in England and Wales in 1936 was 0.07 and in the Large Towns 0.08.

The deaths occurred in the following age groups :—

0—1 year	—	2—5 years	4
1—2 years	1	5—15 years	9

Return and Secondary Cases.

Number of Secondary Cases	8
Number of Return Cases	2
Return Cases—percentage of cases discharged from Hospital	1.3

Scarlet Fever.

191 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified (89 males and 102 females) giving an attack rate of 3.20 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.95 in 1935 and 3.57 the average for the ten years 1926-35. There were 80 more cases notified than in 1935.

The cases occurred in the Wards as follows :—

North Westgate	57	St. John's ..	11	Calder	5
Alverthorpe ..	28	Primrose Hill	10	Municipal Hospital	1
South Westgate	21	Northgate ..	9	West Riding Mental Hospital ..	1
Eastmoor ..	21	Kirkgate ..	7		
Sandal	13	Belle Vue ..	7		

The numbers of cases notified monthly were as follows :—

January	23	1st quarter : 66	July	4	3rd quarter : 25
February	18		August	5	
March	25		September	16	
April	20	2nd quarter : 53	October	16	4th quarter : 47
May	24		November	16	
June	9		December	15	

The numbers of cases in the various age periods were as follows :—

0—1 year	—	Under 5 years—41	5—10 years ..	73
1—2 years ..	1		10—15 ,, ..	48
2—3 ,, ..	9		15—20 ,, ..	9
3—4 ,, ..	15		20—35 ,, ..	18
4—5 ,, ..	16		35—45 ,, ..	—
			45—65 ,, ..	2
			65 years and over	—

174 cases (91 per cent) were removed to Hospital, and 17 were isolated at home.

There was one death, giving a case mortality of 0.52 per cent, and a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, compared with nil in 1935 and 0.04 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.01 and in the Large Towns 0.01.

Return and Secondary Cases.

	Where Primary Case removed to Hospital.	*Where Primary Case isolated at Home.*
Secondary Cases : Number	9	—
Percentage of Primary Cases	5.5	—
Return Cases : Number	14	—
Percentage of Cases discharged or liberated from isolation	8.1	—

Enteric Fever.

During 1936, 2 cases of Enteric Fever were notified, but in one case, the diagnosis was afterwards revised. The attack rate was 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.07 in 1935 and 0.12 the average for the ten years 1926-35.

The definite case, a male aged 19 years, notified in January, was the third in a household where two previous cases had occurred in 1935. Bacteriological examination revealed the presence of Bacillus paratyphosus B. The patient was treated in the Municipal Hospital and recovered.

Pneumonia.

102 cases of Pneumonia (94 primary and 8 influenzal) were notified, 42 in the first quarter of the year, 25 in the second quarter, 15 in the third quarter and 20 in the fourth quarter.

Of the notified cases of Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia, 32 died (including non-residents). There were 33 resident deaths from Pneumonia where the illness had not been notified.

Dysentery.

6 cases of Dysentery were notified, of which 3 were patients in the West Riding Mental Hospital. The remaining 3 patients were Wakefield residents, and the presence of B. Dysenteriae (Sonne) was established in each case. In two cases, the source of the infection remains obscure, but in the third case, there is every reason to believe that the infection was contracted abroad. All the patients recovered.

Excluding patients in the West Riding Mental Hospital, no case of Dysentery has occurred in Wakefield since 1922.

Measles.

513 cases of Measles (all children under five years of age and all first cases in the household within a period of two months) were notified, compared with 89 in 1935 and 306 in 1934. 266 cases were notified in the first quarter of the year, 227 in the second, 16 in the third, and 4 in the fourth quarter.

In addition, 52 children under the age of five years and 225 over the age of five years were notified through the schools and 284 (104 under five years and 180 over five years) were ascertained otherwise.

There were 5 deaths from Measles, giving a death rate of 0.09 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.02 in 1935 and 0.10 the average for the ten years 1926-35. The immediate cause of death in each of the five cases was Bronchopneumonia.

Whooping Cough.

48 cases of Whooping Cough (all children under five years of age and all first cases in the household within a period of two months) were notified, compared with 85 in 1935. 36 cases were notified in the first quarter of the year, 2 in the second quarter, 3 in the third and 7 in the fourth quarter.

In addition, 29 cases (13 under 5 years and 16 over 5 years) were notified through the schools and 46 (21 under 5 years and 25 over 5 years) were ascertained otherwise.

There was one death from Whooping Cough, giving a death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.09 in 1935 and 0.07 the average for the ten years 1926-35.

The immediate cause of death was Bronchitis.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

During 1936, two cases of Cerebrospinal Fever were notified. The first case, a non-resident, was notified from the Clayton Hospital in July and removed to the Municipal Hospital. The diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically and the patient died. The second case occurred in Belle Vue Ward in August. Notification, removal to Hospital and death all took place on the same day. In this case, the disease was not confirmed bacteriologically.

Other Infectious Diseases.

One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was discovered by means of the Registrar's Returns. There was no record that the patient had ever been notified in Wakefield prior to death.

27 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 1 case of Puerperal Fever, 5 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and two cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified during 1936, and details of these are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, SNAPETHORPE

Statistics for the 53 weeks commencing 29th December, 1935, and ending 2nd January, 1936.‡

Disease for which admitted	No. of cases in Hospital 29.12.35	No. of cases admitted, 1936	Total number of cases under Treatment, 1936.	No. of cases discharged 1936 .	No. of deaths, 1936.	Case mortality per cent (excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised.	No. of cases remaining in Hospital on 2.1.37
Scarlet Fever . .	16	174	190	172	1	0.58	17
Diphtheria	19	171	190	156	14	9.46	20
Diphtheria Carriers . .	—	4	4	3	—	—	1
Enteric Fever . .	2	2	4	4	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms, Primary and Secondary) . .	2	59	61	49	8*	16.67	4
Bronchitis (Infant) . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia . .	—	9	9	8	1†	—	—
Other Puerperal Conditions (Mastitis, etc., not notifiable as Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia) . .	1	4	5	4	—	—	1
Measles	1	29	30	28	2	6.67	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	5	5	—	5	100	—
Cerebrospinal Fever . .	—	2	2	—	2	100	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	4	4	4	—	—	—
Ophthalmia (Gonococcal) . .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum . .	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	6	8	8	—	—	—
For Observation (other than for Pulmonary Tuberculosis) . .	1	9	10	10	—	—	—
Totals‡ . .	44	482	526	450	33	—	43

‡ Excluding advanced and observation cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which, for convenience, are dealt with in the Tuberculosis Section of this Report.

* One patient, admitted as Pneumonia, died from Cerebral Thrombosis.

† Cause of death :— 1 (*a*) Pulmonary Abscess ; (*b*) Pulmonary Infarction ; (*c*) Pelvic Thrombo-phlebitis following difficult labour.

The total number of patients admitted to the Hospital during the 53 weeks ended 2nd January, 1937, including patients admitted to the Tuberculosis Block, was 524, 133 more than in 1935.

The largest number of patients in Hospital on one day was 81 (April 5th), the smallest number 32 (August 6th), and the average throughout the year, 57.

Scarlet Fever.

The maximum daily number of patients was 31 (April 2nd), the minimum 5 (July 22nd) and the average 18. Excluding deaths and cases where the diagnosis was revised, the maximum period of stay was 163 days, the minimum 18 and the average 40. In two cases the diagnosis was revised.

The following tables relate only to completed cases, i.e., discharges and deaths, and cases where the diagnosis was revised are excluded :—

Duration of Disease on admission :—

Duration of Disease (in days) ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	13	14	19
Number of patients ..	2	70	47	34	7	3	1	2	1	1	2

Scarlet Fever—Complications :—

	ON ADMISSION		AFTER ADMISSION	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Adenitis	10	5.88	30	17.64
Rhinitis	6	3.5	22	12.9
Otorrhoea	—	—	16	9.4
Nephritis	1	0.58	7	4.1
Rheumatism	—	—	6	3.5
Diphtheria	4	2.35	3	1.76
Measles	3	1.76	1	0.58
Heart Complications ..	—	—	1	0.58

One patient had Mastoiditis, and Mastoidectomy was performed. There was one death, the cause being as follows :—

1 (*a*) Pharyngeal Paralysis ; (*b*) Diphtheria ; (*c*) Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria.

The maximum daily number of patients was 36 (December 4th—8th), the minimum 6 (June 6th—22nd) and the average 19. Excluding fatal cases and cases where the diagnosis was revised, the maximum period of stay was 147 days, the minimum 17 days and the average 48 days. The diagnosis was revised in 22 cases.

The two following tables relate only to completed cases, i.e., discharges and deaths, and cases where the diagnosis was revised are excluded.

Relation of Deaths and Recoveries to the Duration of Disease on admission :—

Duration of Disease .. (in days)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	20	26
Number of Patients ..	2	42	42	30	17	6	5	1	1	1	1
Number who Recovered ..	2	41	39	26	12	6	5	1	1	1	0
Number who Died ..	—	1	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mortality Percentage	—	2.4	7.1	13.3	29.4	—	—	—	—	—	100

Complications :—

	ON ADMISSION		AFTER ADMISSION	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Adenitis	46	33.1	2	1.35
Rhinitis	22	13.5	3	2.02
Otorrhoea	1	0.67	4	2.7
Albuminuria	17	11.5	9	6.01
Haemorrhages ..	6	4.05	—	—
Paralysis	1	0.67	26	17.5
Heart Complications ..	7	4.7	24	16.2

Two patients had laryngeal obstruction and tracheotomy was performed in each case ; one patient recovered and one died. Altogether, there were 14 deaths from Diphtheria.

The total amount of antitoxin given to all patients was 3,340,000 units, the maximum dose being 100,000 units, the minimum 2,000 units and the average 20,000 units.

Remarks on Infectious Diseases.

For the first time for several years, the number of cases of Diphtheria was not the highest of any notifiable disease. There were 173 cases compared with 211 in 1935, giving an attack rate which, although smaller than in 1935, was still above the average for the City during the past ten years. The type of disease was fairly severe, there having been 14 deaths. The corresponding number for 1935, corrected for comparison with the number of cases occurring during 1936, would have been 9.

Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than during the previous year. There were 191 cases, one of which was fatal, compared with 111, all of which recovered, during 1935.

Measles was very prevalent during the year, 513 cases being notified, and in all there were at least 1,074 known cases. Fortunately, the type of disease was only moderately severe. There were 5 deaths.

Whooping Cough was diminished by almost half in its incidence compared with 1935 and there was one death, as against five in the previous year.

There were two notifications in respect of Enteric Fever, but in one instance, the patient was ultimately found not to be suffering from the disease.

Pneumonia showed a very great increase, there having been 94 notifications and 49 deaths, compared with 55 cases and 39 deaths in 1935.

Two cases of Cerebrospinal Fever occurred ; one recovered and one was fatal.

ACTIVE IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

By Dr. J. W. Pickup, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

During the past year, 49 sessions were held at the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, on Monday afternoons at 2 p.m. No requests for immunisation remained to be dealt with at the end of the year.

The total number of persons who attended the Clinic during 1936 was 493 of whom 234 attended for the commencement of treatment, including in some cases, preliminary Schick Testing. In children over 5 years of age and in one other case where a positive result to the preliminary Schick Test indicated susceptibility to Diphtheria the children were subjected to a course of immunising injections. This usually comprised of 3 injections at intervals of a fortnight, and after a period of at least three months had elapsed by a further Schick Retest to ascertain if full immunity had developed after this normal course of immunising injections had been given.

It is essential that all cases who have received a course of immunising injections should attend for this important Schick Retest so that the efficacy of their reaction to the immunity treatment can be ascertained.

The total number of attendances was 1,497.

The number of completed treatments (excluding the final Schick Retest) was 436, of which, 329 were entirely carried out in 1936 and 107 had commenced treatment in 1935, whilst 27 persons were in process of being immunised at the end of 1936. Failures to complete the treatment after attending on one or two occasions totalled 57, of which aggregate 52 had commenced treatment in 1936 and 5 had first attended in 1935.

The 493 persons who commenced or completed immunisation were divisible into the following age groups :—

(1)	Under 5 years of age	241
(2)	Between 5 and 14 years	199
(3)	Over 14 years	53
	Total	493

The number of preliminary Schick Tests was 223, 17 having had the test applied at the end of December, 1935 and the result read in 1936. Of the total number there were 196 positive and 77 negative reactions, giving percentages of 65.47% and 34.53% respectively.

The corresponding figures for 1935 were 70.28% and 29.72% and those for 1934 were 66.73% and 33.27% respectively.

The following details are of interest in connection with the results of the preliminary Schick Test :—

1. 12 negative responses after previous diphtheria.
2. 8 positive responses after previous diphtheria.
3. 11 negative responses after previous scarlet fever.
4. 23 positive responses after previous scarlet fever.

Retesting for susceptibility to Diphtheria was carried out in 259 cases who had received the full complement of injections which were completed by the end of September, 1936. This includes 141 cases with treatment concluded in 1936, 87 cases completed in 1935, and 31 cases completed in 1934, who had neglected or were unable to attend for the Schick Test previously.

Of the above, 39 failed to attend for the reading of the result of the Schick Retest, and the remaining 220 comprised of 208 first retests, 11 second retests, and 1 third retest.

The second and third retests were necessitated in those cases where it was advisable that a further course of immunising injections should be carried out to ensure a full protective degree of immunity.

Of the 208 first retests, 11 were Schick positive and 197 Schick negative, giving percentages of 5.29% and 94.71% respectively. In the previous year, 1935, they were 3.37% and 96.63% whilst in 1934 they were 5.64% and 94.36% respectively.

This relatively high percentage of Schick negative results after one course of injections is liable to give rise to some misunderstanding regarding immunisation against diphtheria. It is the group of 5.29% comprising positive Schick Retest cases which is important as an indication that there is a proportion, nevertheless only a small one which do not receive a complete or full protective immunity from the usual or normal course of injections.

They can be, and were, all made immune by further injections, and thus, it is absolutely imperative that all cases who have had one course of injections should be submitted to a Schick Retest, to ascertain the degree of immunity which has been conferred upon them by one course of injections.

A second retest was carried out in 11 instances after further injections had been administered, and of these 10 were negative, and the last case was negative on further retest after 1 more injection.

This last obstinate case was one of those cases where the natural powers of formation by the patient of those antibodies, which counteract the poison of the diphtheria germ, were very sluggish and their response to the stimulation of an infection would be very much below normal. Amongst persons who have not been immunised this is the type of case, which, if diphtheria had developed, would have progressed to a rapidly fatal result—an unavoidable death, the responsibility for which rests entirely upon the parents of the child.

On innumerable occasions, parents have expressed deep sorrow after their children have suffered the distress and sometimes permanent physical disabilities following an attack of diphtheria and bitterly regretted that their children had not been immunised against this dread and deadly disease.

During 1936, 23 " Notifications " of diphtheria were made in respect of patients who had attended the Immunisation Clinic. They may be dealt with under 5 groups,

Group I comprised of four cases who had been Schick tested with negative result, without a course of immunising injections, three were non-diphtheritic and were cases of septic tonsillitis whilst the only other case developed a mild attack, with no complicating sequelae.

In Group II we have seven cases who received a full course of injections and were Schick negative on Retest. Two cases were non-diphtheritic, two had a mild attack, and one had a moderate attack, and two had severe attacks with full and complete recovery in all cases.

In Group III there were five cases who received a full course of injections six months previous to onset of symptoms, but who had not been Schick retested. Three were non-diphtheritic and two developed mild attacks with a complete and uneventful recovery.

In Group IV there were three cases where the onset of symptoms was manifested less than six months after the course of injections, and therefore before a Schick Retest had been carried out. One was non-diphtheritic and two developed mild attacks with no complications.

In Group V there were four cases of patients who did not complete the course of injections and therefore at best had a partial immunity ; three were non-diphtheritic and one had a mild attack with complete recovery.

Thus out of the twenty-three cases "notified," eight had a mild attack, one moderate, and two fairly severe. It is important to note that there were only five actual cases in which the immunisation was completed (Group II). Of these it has been noted that two cases had a fairly severe attack and it was interesting to follow the medical history of the cases and compare the course of the illness with that pursued in the case of non-immunised patients.

The first case was a boy, J. A., aged 7 years. It had been difficult to produce a complete immunity in his case, and he had five injections in all before giving a Schick Negative Retest. This was one of those cases to which reference has been made previously, where there appears to be a very sluggish reaction by the patient's own natural resistive powers to a diphtheritic infection. Hence there is no doubt that in this case of J. A., the result would have been rapidly fatal but for his protective though not fully complete immunisation.

He displayed marked symptoms of toxaemia but in comparison with similar non-immunised toxic cases exhibited only minor complications, including palatal paresis from which he completely recovered. Thus his partial immunity had protected his organs and tissues from the virulent attacking poison and toxin of the diphtheria germ.

The second severe case was a boy, R. C., aged 12 years. He was Schick Retested with negative results in October, 1935. He was admitted to Hospital in December, 1936, and although showing all the signs and symptoms of a severe toxic case of diphtheria he made an uneventful and complete recovery.

This boy would not be alive today, but for this extra resistance and protective power against diphtheria obtained from his course of immunising injections in 1935.

Now that diphtheria immunisation is accepted and practised by nearly all public health authorities and many general practitioners, there is an ever increasing and overwhelming accumulation of evidence extending over hundreds of thousands of cases all over the world, which effectively demonstrates the unchallengeable and unquestionable efficacy of immunisation against diphtheria.

Under modern methods of treatment parents may be completely assured that their children will not suffer any pain, inconvenience or ill effects, and that the ever present ubiquitous diphtheria germ will then cease to possess its terrifying and its life destroying powers.

Parents who wait
Wait too late,
But parents who are wise
Prefer to immunise.

Patients notified as suffering from Diphtheria who had been immunised, partially immunised, or Schick-tested prior to onset of symptoms of Diphtheria, during the year 1936.

	Total No. of Cases Notified	Not Diph-theria	Mild Attack	Moderate Attack	Severe Attack.	
					Re-covered	Died
1. Cases who have been Schick-tested with negative result, without course of immunising injections, prior to onset of symptoms.	4	3	1	—	—	—
2. Cases who received full course of injections and were retested with negative result before onset of symptoms.	7	2	2	1	2	—
3. Cases who received full course of injections six months or more before onset of symptoms but who were not re-tested ..	5	3	2	—	—	—
4. Cases who received full course of injections less than six months before onset of symptoms (no re-test)	3	1	2	—	—	—
5. Cases who did not complete the course of injections	4	3	1	—	—	—
Totals	23	12	8	1	2	—

Disinfection.

During 1936, the following disinfection work was carried out :—

No. of Houses disinfected	425
,, Rooms ,,	473
,, Schools ,,	5
,, Classrooms ,,	16
,, Times Steam Disinfector used	637
,, Mattresses disinfected	423
,, Blankets ,,	1256
,, Sheets ,,	273
,, Counterpanes ,,	478
,, Pillows and Bolsters ,,	1004

No. of Curtains disinfected	357
,, Carpets and Rugs ,,	530
,, Pairs Boots ,,	245
,, Articles of Men's Clothing ,,	155
,, Articles of Women's Clothing ,,	180
,, Articles of Children's Clothing ,,	872
,, Miscellaneous Articles ,,	749

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations.

Swabs for B. Diphtheriæ	761
,, ,, ,, Virulence)	5
Sputum B. Tuberculosis	232
,, ,, ,, (Inoculated)	17
Pus and Fluids for B. Tuberculosis and other organisms	9
,, (Inoculated)	5
Urine and faeces forB. Tuberculosis and other organisms	85
,, (Inoculated)	64
Fluid for Cerebro-Spinal Fever	7
,, ,, (Inoculated)	13
Faeces for B. Dysenteriae	11
Blood for Undulant Fever	2

Blood	For Enteric Fever.	19
Faeces		39
and Urine		38
Swabs, etc., for Organisms ..		114
Milk for Bacterial Content		58
Milk for Tuberculosis (Inoculated)		64
Hairs for Ringworm Parasite		1
Miscellaneous		379
Examinations in connection with Venereal Diseases :		
For detection of Gonococci		29
,, Wassermann Reaction		471
Gonorrhoea Complement Fixation Test		120
Lange Gold Sol Test ..		7

VACCINATION.

The administration of the Vaccination Acts was taken over by the Corporation (under the Local Government Act, 1929) from the 1st April, 1930. Mr. W. V. Morris (Chief Clerk in the Public Health Department) acts as Vaccination Officer for the City.

The following statistics relate to the years 1935 and 1936 :—

Year 1935.						Year 1936.	
Number of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Vaccination postponed, or certified as insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died unvaccinated.	Removed to other districts or places unknown, &c.	Number of declaration of "Conscientious objection."	Certificates of successful primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the year	Declaration of "Conscientious objection" received during the year.
1039	356	12	47	58	566	330	560

Excluding deaths and removals, 38.1 per cent of the children were vaccinated.

As the above figures show, over 54 per cent of the parents made statutory declarations of "Conscientious Objection" to Vaccination.

The Public Vaccinators for the City are as under :—

No. 1 District (the whole of Wakefield, except the Municipal Wards of Belle Vue, Portobello and Sandal.)	Dr. J. B. Lyle, Grove House, Kirkgate, and "Broxbourne," Barnsley Road
No. 2 District (the Municipal Wards of Belle Vue, Portobello and Sandal).	Dr. D. Downie, "May Bush," Agbrigg Road, Belle Vue.
County Poor Law Institution, Park Lodge Lane.	Dr. J. W. Thompson, "The Grove," College Grove Road.

CANCER.

No facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer are provided directly by the Local Authority. The facilities available in the area are divisible into those provided at the local voluntary general hospital (the Clayton Hospital) and those provided at the West Riding County Council Public Assistance Hospital (the County Hospital).

There is a full honorary general and surgical consultant staff at the Clayton Hospital, which possesses a plant for the administration of Deep X-Ray Therapy in specially recommended cases of malignant disease.

Persons living within the City of Wakefield are also admitted to the County Public Assistance Hospital on the recommendation of general practitioners or public assistance medical officers.

An arrangement exists whereby suitable cases of cancer may be sent to the Bradford Royal Infirmary Radium Clinic. The cost of the treatment of cases in the County Hospital and of cases sent from that Hospital to the Bradford Royal Infirmary Radium Clinic is borne by the Public Assistance Committee of the Wakefield Corporation.

The Corporation also makes an annual donation to the general funds of the Clayton Hospital.

With regard to propaganda, the subject of Cancer is continually receiving attention in the local health magazine and at public health lectures.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer during the year 1936, classified according to locality of disease :—

City of Wakefield—Deaths from Cancer during the year 1936.

Locality of Disease.		TOTAL AT ALL AGES.	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 years and over.
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx . .	Males . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
	Females	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	Males	21	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	8	3	—
	Females	25	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	6	3
Respiratory Organs	Males	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
	Females	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Uterus	Females	11	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	1	—
Female Genital Organs . .	Females	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Breast	Females	14	—	—	—	—	1	7	6	—	—	—
Male Genito-urinary Organs . .	Males	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTAL MALES		33	—	—	—	—	1	1	14	14	3	—
TOTAL FEMALES		56	—	—	—	—	6	14	18	8	7	3
GRAND TOTALS		89	—	—	—	—	7	15	32	22	10	3

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1936, including cases notified after death and cases transferred from other areas.

(The figures in parenthesis are the corresponding numbers in 1935).

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled.	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases.
Males	30	5	25 (19)
Females	22	4	18 (16)
Total	52	9	43 (35)

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely tuberculous new cases
Males	11	—	11 (9)
Females	11	1	10 (4)
Total	22	1	21 (13)

Of the 64 new cases of Tuberculosis discovered during the year, 7 (3 Pulmonary and 4 Non-Pulmonary) were patients who died with the disease un-notified. In five of these cases, death occurred before a diagnosis had been made.

16 of the 43 cases of pulmonary disease and 12 of the 21 cases of nonpulmonary disease died before the end of the year.

The 21 definite cases of non-pulmonary disease comprised disease of :—Meninges 10, Bones and Joints 3, Abdomen, etc., 3, Peripheral Glands 2, other organs 3.

New Cases and Mortality, 1936.

AGE PERIOD.	NEW CASES				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—5 ,, ...	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	3
5—10 ,, ...	1	—	4	3	—	1	1	1
10—15 ,, ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ,, ...	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	1
20—25 ,, ...	2	4	1	—	3	2	—	—
25—35 ,, ...	5	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
35—45 ,, ...	8	3	2	—	5	4	1	—
45—55 ,, ...	4	2	—	—	5	—	—	—
55—65 ,, ...	3	1	—	—	5	1	—	—
65 years and over ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	25	18	11	10	24	9	6	6

Of the 33 persons who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 11, (33 per cent) had previously received sanatorium treatment and the condition of these on admission to the Sanatorium was as follows :—

Stadium I., Minus T.B.,	1	Stadium II., Plus T.B.,	7
Stadium I., Plus T.B.,	2	Stadium III., Minus T.B.,	—
Stadium II,. Minus T.B.,	1	Stadium III, Plus T.B.,	—

The following periods intervened between the date of notification and the date of death in the Pulmonary cases :—

Under 1 month ..	4	12—18 months ..	3
1— 3 months	7	18—24 ,, ...	2
3— 6 ,, ...	4	Over 24 months.. ..	7
6—12 ,, ...	3	Not notified	3

The above table shows that 55 per cent of the deaths occurred within a year of notification, whilst 9 per cent had not been notified at all.

The deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis comprised disease of :— Meninges, 9, Abdomen 3.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Cases left on the Register, 31st December, 1936.

Year Notified	TOTAL	Males	Females	AGE WHEN NOTIFIED.			
				0—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	45 years and over.
1919	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
1924	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
1927	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
1928	3	1	2	—	2	1	—
1929	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
1930	5	4	1	—	2	2	1
1931	6	2	4	1	—	4	1
1932	8	7	1	—	3	5	—
1933	8	6	2	1	4	1	2
1934	13	7	6	—	4	7	2
1935	14	7	7	1	7	4	2
1936	26	14	12	3	8	12	3
Total ..	87	49	38	6	30	39	12

Condition of Cases, 31st December, 1936.

Well and Working ..	24	In Sanatorium ..	5
Well, not working ..	10	In Municipal Hospital ..	10
Not well, working.. ..	5	In County Poor Law Hospital	1
Not well, not working ..	30	West Riding Mental Hospital	1
Very ill, confined to house	1		

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Cases left on the Register, 31st December, 1936.

Year Notified	TOTAL	Males	Females	AGE WHEN NOTIFIED.			
				0—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—45 years.	45 years and over.
1913	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
1926	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
1929	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
1930	3	—	3	1	1	1	—
1931	7	5	2	7	—	—	—
1932	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
1933	7	4	3	5	—	2	—
1934	5	3	2	4	—	1	—
1935	6	4	2	3	2	1	—
1936	9	5	4	6	2	1	—
Total ..	46	26	20	33	5	8	—

Condition of Cases, 31st December, 1936.

Well and working.. ..	30	Very ill, confined to house	1
Well, not working ..	4	In Kirbymoorside Hospital	4
Not well, not working ..	6	In Clayton Hospital ..	1

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

During 1936, 111 persons were examined at, or in connection with the Dispensary, and of these, 40 (36 per cent) were found to be tuberculous, 31 affected with pulmonary and 9 with non-pulmonary disease.

In addition, 115 contacts were examined and 4 were found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following table shows that of the 35 pulmonary cases, 8 (23 per cent) were in the early stage (Stadium I), 19 (54 per cent) were in the moderately advanced stage (Stadium II), and 8 (23 per cent) were in the more advanced stage (Stadium III).

	Stadium I.		Stadium II.		Stadium III.	
	T.B. Minus	T.B. Plus	T.B. Minus	T.B. Plus	T.B. Minus	T.B. Plus
Males ..	3	3	1	7	—	5
Females ..	—	2	2	9	1	2
Totals ..	3	5	3	16	1	7

The nine non-pulmonary cases comprised disease of :—Meninges 5, Bones and Joints 2, Kidney 1, and Skin 1.

Of the 111 cases examined at, or in connection with the Dispensary, 83 were referred by general medical practitioners, 4 by school medical officers, 4 by maternity and child welfare medical officers, 2 by health visitors, 8 by the medical officers of the Clayton and County Hospitals, 3 attended voluntarily and 7 were transfers from other dispensaries.

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of 1936.

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary ..	44	35	3	3	85
Non-pulmonary	2	7	16	9	34
Total ..	46	42	19	12	119

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—SANATORIUM TREATMENT, 1936.

Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Near Grange-over-Sands.

	Total.			Insured.			Non-insured.		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Remaining, end of 1935	7	3	4	5	3	2	2	—	2
Admitted, 1936 ..	10	7	3	6	5	1	4	2	2
Total treated, 1936	17	10	7	11	8	3	6	2	4
Discharged, 1936 ..	12	8	4	9	7	2	3	1	2
Died in Sanatorium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining, end of 1936	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2

During 1936, 17 persons received sanatorium treatment, compared with 23 in the previous year. Of these, 11 (65 per cent) were insured persons.

Condition of Discharge.

During the year, 12 patients were discharged from the Sanatorium, and the condition on discharge was as follows :—

Condition on Admission.		Condition on discharge.		
		Quiescent.	Improved.	Not Improved.
Stadium I.	T.B. Minus	—	—	—
	T.B. Plus	1	2	1
Stadium II.	T.B. Minus	—	—	—
	T.B. Plus	—	4	2
Stadium III.	T.B. Minus	—	—	—
	T.B. Plus	—	1	1
Total		1	7	4

Taking all classes, the immediate result of treatment in the Sanatorium was that 8 per cent were improved to the extent of apparent quiescence of the disease, 58 per cent were improved but not to the same extent and 34 per cent were not improved.

Taking the early cases (Stadium I.) by themselves, 25 per cent were improved to the extent of apparent quiescence of the disease, 50 per cent were improved but not to the same extent and 25 per cent were not improved.

The periods of stay in the Sanatorium were as follows :—

Up to 3 months	2	9—12 months ..	2
3—6 months	3	12—15 ,, ..	1
6—9 ,, ...	4	15—18 ,, ..	—

Sanatorium Arrangements.

The Wakefield Corporation continued to use accommodation at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, near Grange-over-Sands, on the basis of 10 rented beds from 1st January to 31st March, and on the basis of 8 rented beds from 1st April, to 31st December, with an option on more beds if required.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, SNAPETHORPE.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Block for Advanced and Observation Cases.

Observation Cases.

	TOTAL.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. of cases remaining under observation at the end of 1935 ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number admitted, 1936	9	3	4	1	1
Discharged as non-tuberculous ..	6	2	3	1	—
Diagnosed tuberculous and transferred to Sanatorium	1	—	—	—	1
Died (non-tuberculous)	1	1	—	—	—
No. of cases remaining under observation at the end of 1936. ..	1	—	1	—	—

Advanced Cases.

	TOTAL.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
In Hospital, 31/12/35	5	3	—	—	2
Admitted, 1936 ..	36	18	17	—	1
Discharged Improved	8	3	5	—	—
Discharged Not Improved	8	3	4	—	1
Died in Hospital ..	13	8	4	—	1
Transferred to Sanatorium	2	2	—	—	—
Remaining, 31/12/36..	10	5	4	—	1

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

(Children under the age of 16 years).

	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
Remaining, end of 1935 ..	5	3	2
Admitted, 1936	2	1	1
Discharged, 1936	3	1	2
Died, 1936	—	—	—
Remaining end of 1936 ..	4	3	1

During the year 1936, three patients were discharged from the Hospital. The particulars of these cases are as follows :—

Sex	Age	Locality of disease	Period of Treatment	Condition on Admission.	Condition on Discharge.
F.	8	Spine.	One year, five months.	Active disease deformity and severe crippling	Disease quiescent, walking well, slight deformity.
M.	6	Knee	Eleven months	Active and extensive disease, deformity and severe crippling.	Disease quiescent, walking well, no deformity.
F.	6	Shoulder	Six months	Active disease deformity and crippling.	Disease quiescent, no crippling. Movements Good. When splint eventually discarded, probably no deformity will remain.

Institutional Treatment of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, other than disease of Bones and Joints.

During 1936, 5 cases of Tuberculous Meningitis were admitted to the Municipal Hospital, Snapethorpe, and all died within periods varying from one to nine days. Notes on these, and other cases of Tuberculous Meningitis appear elsewhere in this Report.

REMARKS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The administrative work connected with Tuberculosis was carried out on the usual lines. The circumstances of all cases notified are investigated, and continuous supervision is maintained by the Health Visitors so long as the cases remain on the Register. This Register is revised annually, and the names of all cases who have recovered, according to the rules laid down by the Ministry of Health, who have died, or who have left the City, are removed. Printed and verbal instructions as to precautions against the spread of infection are given, and every effort is made to secure compliance with these instructions. Sputum flasks and disinfectant fluid are supplied free, and disinfection of bedding, etc., is carried out as required. The services of the Tuberculosis Officer are available for purposes of diagnosis and advice regarding suitable lines of treatment, either at the Tuberculosis Dispensary or for consultation in the home. Radiological examinations are made at the Clayton Hospital. Contacts are encouraged to attend at the Dispensary for examination. Sanatorium treatment at the Westmorland Sanatorium is available for suitable pulmonary cases, and hospital treatment is likewise available for children suffering from non-pulmonary disease at the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, and elsewhere, as well as locally at the Clayton and County Hospitals. The non-pulmonary group of cases can also have advice and treatment at the Orthopædic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics of the Corporation. Hospital accommodation for advanced and observation cases is available at the Municipal Hospital, Snapethorpe.

It will have been already noted that some 6.9 per cent. of the samples of milk tested bacteriologically were infected with tubercle bacilli, and the importance of securing milk free from Tuberculosis as well as other infections cannot be too strongly emphasised.

The Social Service Council has continued to render assistance particularly in the provision of clothing to necessitous patients about to be admitted to the Sanatorium.

The Corporation itself has directly supplied extra nourishment to several patients, mainly for a period after their discharge from sanatorium. So far as the Health Committee is concerned, extra nourishment is only granted to necessitous patients awaiting admission to, or recently discharged from the sanatorium, and not to chronic cases with long-standing debility.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, 1936.

(*a*) Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from :—

	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
Syphilis	41	22	19
Gonorrhœa	54	42	12
Non-venereal conditions ..	18	14	4
Total..	113	78	35

(*b*) Total number of attendances at the Out-patient Clinic :—

	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
Syphilis	1439	866	573
Gonorrhœa	562	424	138
Non-venereal conditions ..	45	33	12
Total..	2046	1323	723

(*c*) Number of attendances of Wakefield patients for irrigation and treatment (not including attendances at Clinic) :—

Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
2951	2700	251

(*d*) Aggregate number of In-patient days of Wakefield patients:—

	Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Gonorrhoea ..	98	98	—

(*e*) Number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds given to Wakefield patients :—617.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

During 1936, 7 new patients from Wakefield applied for examination and 5 were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease (3 males from Syphilis and 1 male and 1 female from Gonorrhœa). The total number of attendances was 161 (128 by males and 33 by females), compared with 84 in 1935. No Wakefield patient received in-patient treatment. The number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given to Wakefield patients was 62.

Pathological Examinations in connection with Venereal Diseases, 1936.

	TOTAL	For the detection of Spirochaetes.	For the detection of Gonococci.	Wassermann Reaction.	Other Examinations
County Hall Laboratory ..	780	—	149	471	160
Clayton Hospital Clinic	64	—	64	—	—
Leeds Infirmary Clinic	23	—	5	13	5
Total ..	867	—	218	484	165

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

By Dr. Jessie Eeles, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Supervision of Midwives.

35 Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in Wakefield during 1936. Of these, 17 were on the staffs of institutions, 4 were midwives who owned private nursing homes (2 at one, 1 at another and 1 who owned a nursing home outside the City). 2 were Municipal Midwives, 10 were in independent district practice in the City and 2 resided in the West Riding. Of the 10 who were in private practice, 2 left the City during the year. Three midwives on the staffs of institutions and one municipal district midwife also left the City during the year.

8 District Midwives attended 184 home confinements, the number attended by the several midwives being 46, 41, 38, 30, 24, 3, 1, and 1. (4 midwives did not attend any births in Wakefield as midwives).

Inspection of midwives was carried out every three months, and all of them were considered to be reliable women and their work to be satisfactory.

Medical Help.

78 Notifications (42.3% of midwives' cases) of sending for medical aid were received from midwives in respect of home confinements ; 62 related to the mother, and 16 to the infant.

For Mother.

Ruptured Perineum	28	Retained Placenta with Hæmorrhage	4
Prolonged Labour	9	Post Partum Hæmorrhage	2
Abnormal Presentation	5	Abortion	1
Extended Breech	2	Abdominal Pain and Pyrexia	1
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	3	Pain in Lumbar Region	1
Hæmorrhage and Prolapsed Cord	1	Rash	2
Maternal Distress	2	Retention of Urine	1

For Child.

Feebleness	2	Still-birth	1
Asphyxia	2	Tongue Tie	2
Inflamed Eye	5	Spina Bifida	1
Vomiting	1	Clubfoot	1
Weakness of Left Arm	1		

Maternity Homes.

Both Private Maternity Homes on the register were visited during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

During 1936, the Ante-Natal Clinic was held three times weekly. New cases attended at Manygates on Wednesdays at 10 a.m. Subsequent visits were paid either on Thursday mornings at Manygates or on Friday afternoons at the Principal Child Welfare Centre in Margaret Street. Patients were allowed to choose which of these two days they preferred and in practice the numbers attending each clinic were about equal.

717 Expectant mothers attended during the year—600 new cases and 117 patients who had begun to attend in 1935. 154 of these patients were from districts outside the City. The total number of attendances was 3902.

88 Cases were referred to the Clinic by Midwives, and 74 by private doctors. 39 of the midwives' cases were referred by the Municipal midwife and 49 by midwives in private practice.

The same routine was carried out as in 1935, and absentees were followed up as before.

The age groups of new cases attending the Clinic in 1936 were as follows :—

Age.	Primiparae.	Multiparae.
Under 20 years ..	22	0
20—25 years ..	83	65
25—30 years	86	106
30—35 years	43	108
35—40 years	5	56
Over 40 years	2	24
Total	241	359

18.2 per cent of the patients attended for the first time before the 16th week of pregnancy.

14.2 per cent attended for the first time between the 16th and the 20th weeks.

24.8 per cent attended for the first time between the 20th and the 25th weeks.

22.8 per cent attended for the first time between the 25th and the 30th weeks.

12.3 per cent attended for the first time between the 30th and the 35th weeks.

7.7 per cent attended for the first time after the 35th week.

84 per cent of the patients attending the clinic had some abnormality or discomfort which required attention.

The more gross defects already present among these expectant mothers were as follows :—

Heart Disease (organic)	11
Heart Disease (functional)	3
Chronic Nephritis	15
Anæmia (severe)	9
Bronchiectasis	2
Asthma and Bronchitis	2
Epilepsy	4
Vaginal Discharge	16
Syphilis	4
Furunculosis and other forms of Chronic Sepsis	4
Diabetes	1
Debility (Serious)	2
Ovarian Cyst	2
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	1
Tuberculous Adenitis	1
Small or deformed Pelvis	33
Gonorrhœa	3

The following relatively serious conditions developed as a result of the pregnancy and were dealt with :—

Toxæmia (slight)	92
Toxæmia (severe)	32
Serious Vomiting	6
Pyelitis	7
Cystitis	13
Hæmaturia	2
Oedema without toxic symptoms	3
Neuritis	1
Accidental Hæmorrhage	23
Placenta Prævia	2
Prolapse of Cervix	2
Retroflexed Gravid Uterus	4
Hydramnios	2
Phlebitis	7
Missed Abortion	3
Malpresentations Corrected.	32

Blood was taken for the Wasserman Reaction in 11 cases, and one was positive. 3 cases were referred from the ante-natal clinic to the Venereal Diseases Officer, and one case was referred to the ante-natal clinic by the Venereal Diseases Officer :—

Fourteen patients were X-Rayed, and the following conditions were found :—

Twin Pregnancy	3
Hydramnios and Foetal Abnormality	2
Malpresentation due to small Ovarian Cyst	1
Rickets and Disproportion	2
Small Pelvis and Disproportion	3
Poor Flexion causing Disproportion	1
Not Pregnant	1
Floating Head, no Disproportion	1

The Zondek Ascheim test for pregnancy was used in 4 cases. Two were positive and two negative and in each case the laboratory findings were borne out by the subsequent history.

113 Patients were admitted to the hospital from the Ante-Natal Clinic for treatment or investigation. The following were the reasons :—

Toxæmia	35	Prolapse of Cervix	2
Chronic Nephritis	10	Hydramnios	2
Pyelitis	5	Retroflexion of Gravid Uterus	2
Cystitis	10	Phlebitis	2
Hæmaturia	2	Debility	3
Serious Vomiting	4	Heart Disease, Toxæmia and Syphilis	1
Oedema without other Symptoms	3	Vaginal Discharge	2
Scanty Urine	1	Epilepsy	3
Heart Disease	5	Ovarian Cyst	2
Bronchitis	4	Abdominal Tumour (for diagnosis)	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	4		

Disproportion including small or deformed Pelvis . . 10

DENTAL TREATMENT OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

By Mr. G S. Cubitt, L.D.S.

" During the first five months of the year, as in previous years, treatment was carried on by means of evening sessions held at the School Dental Clinic. This system was never satisfactory, as it was necessary to wait until there were sufficient applications to make holding a session worth while, and patients often had to wait two or three weeks for an appointment.

From the beginning of June, the Manygates Clinic was used for a session held every Wednesday morning, 123 expectant mothers were examined, and treatment offered to those who needed it. It was necessary to hold three extra afternoon sessions to cope with the applications. Comparison of the figures for 1936 with those for 1935 gives an indication of the progress made under the new arrangements, the increase in conservative treatment is very marked.

Year.	Number of Sessions.	Number Treated.	Attendances	Fillings.	Extractions.	Other Operations.
1935	22	49	84	16	150	17
1936	40	79	164	59	181	46

Three patients were supplied with both upper and lower dentures.

The provision of a dental chair of modern pattern has added considerably to the comfort of patients."

The Maternity Hospital.

The number of cases admitted during 1936 was 480, including 146 from outside the City. Out of the total, 73 were emergency admissions, 36 from Wakefield and 37 from surrounding districts. 446 patients were delivered in hospital. In 375 of these, the actual delivery was done by a midwife, though of course, in many of these cases medical treatment had previously been required for an abnormality as the tables below will demonstrate.

The average duration of stay per patient was 17.25 days.

In the following cases medical treatment was required for an abnormality :—

(*a*) **Ante-natal—140.**

Toxæmia	46
Eclampsia	4
Pyelitis	8
Cystitis	6
Chronic Nephritis	10
Oedema of Vulva	1
Accidental Hæmorrhage	6
Placenta Praevia	2
Vomiting	6
Hydramnios	3
Heart Disease (one plus Syphilis)	9
Phlebitis	5
Varicose Ulcer	1
Vaginal Discharge	3
Acute Appendix	1
General Debility	5
Depression	1
Epilepsy	1
Fainting Attacks	1
Bronchitis and Asthma	1
Tenosynovitis	1
Retroflexed Gravid Uterus	4
Complete Prolapse of Cervix	2
Ovarian Cyst	2
Uterine Fibroid	1
Contracted Pelvis	10

(*b*) **During Labour—94.**

Placenta Prævia	5
Accidental Hæmorrhage (two concealed)	11
Miscarriage	3
Adherent Placenta with Hæmorrhage	5
Long Third Stage	1
Uterine Inertia	21
Difficult Second Stage	2
Failed Forceps	9
Face Presentation	3
Extended Breech	13
Multiple Presentation	4
Prolapsed Cord	3
Trial Labour followed by Cæsarean Section	4
Ovarian Cyst obstructing Labour	1
Swollen Anterior Lip Obstructing Labour	1
Foetal Distress	2
Occlusion of Os Uteri	1
Eclampsia	1
Fainting, Shock, &c.	3
Triplets	1

(*c*) After Labour—38.

Pyelitis	8	Puerperal Pyrexia	6
Cystitis	1	Pneumonia	2
Pyonephrosis	2	Peritonitis	1
Phlebitis	3	Retention of Urine	1
Femoral Thrombosis and Hip Abscess	1	Heart Attack	1
Arthritis of Hip	1	Post Partum Hæmorrhage Pulmonary Embolism	1
Mastitis (Non-Suppurative)	4	Post Partum Shock (heart cases)	2
Mastitis (Suppurative)	2	Bartholinian Cyst	1
Gonococcal Warts	1		

(*d*) For the Infant.—40.

Feeble Baby	10	Sore Buttocks	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	5	Styes	1
Asphyxia	4	Hare-lip and Cleft Palate	1
Fits	3	Hæmorrhagic Disease	2
Sticky Eyes	4	Parotid Abscess	1
Difficult Digestion	2	Corneal Opacities (congenital)	1
Pyloric Spasm	2	Marasmus	1
Septicaemia (Maternal Influenza)	1		

109 patients required to have the perineum sutured.

Instrumental delivery was required in 25 cases, i.e., 5.6 per cent of the total. Of these, 8 cases had already had forceps unsuccessfully applied at home. The reasons for interference were as follows :—

Failed Forceps	8	Face Presentation	1
Uterine Inertia	8	Persistent Occipito Posterior	1
Long Second Stage	3	Foetal Distress	1
Difficult Second Stage after induction	1	Heart Disease and Uterine Inertia	1
Placenta Prævia	1		

Cæsarean Section was performed 10 times (i.e., 2.2 per cent) and for the following reasons :—

Contracted Pelvis (4 after trial Labour)	7
Ovarian Cyst obstructing Labour	1
Central Placenta Prævia	1
Occlusion of Os Uteri	1

The following cases required other forms of operative treatment :—

Perforation (followed by normal delivery)	3
*Induction of Labour	22
Manual removal of Adherent Placenta	5
Internal Versions	3
Application of Willett's Forceps	3

*Only 3 of the inductions were done for cases of contracted pelvis. 10 were for cases of severe toxæmia, 4 for eclampsia, 2 for hydramnios with foetal abnormality, 2 for heart disease complicated by toxæmia, and one for severe pyelitis.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever notified from the hospital.

Fourteen cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred and were notified. The following were the causes and results :—

Pyelitis	8 cases. All were treated and recovered in the Maternity Hospital. Most of these had had pyelitis before delivery.
Pyonephrosis	1 Case following pyelitis of pregnancy. Patient was transferred to Clayton Hospital for nephrectomy and she made a good recovery.
Pneumonia	1 Case in a patient with chronic chest trouble. This was a case of failed forceps and the patient died in the Maternity Hospital. She was too ill to transfer elsewhere.
Pelvic and Femoral Thrombosis	2 Cases. Transferred to Snapethorpe Hospital. One died of Pulmonary Embolism 15 weeks later. The other recovered.
Trauma due to difficult Labour	1 Case. Transferred to Snapethorpe —recovered.
Doubtful Cause	1 Case. Transferred to Snapethorpe —rapid recovery.

In no case was the Hæmolytic Streptococcus found in cervical swabs.

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum in the Hospital in 1936.

There was one case of Ophthalmia, not due to gonococcus. It was treated in the Hospital and recovery was complete.

There were 30 Still-births and 24 infant deaths within 10 days of birth. The causes of death were these :—

Prematurity (2 not viable)	13
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	5
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1
Internal Hydrocephalus	1
Congenital Debility (maternal epilepsy)	1
Convulsions	1
Hæmorrhagic disease of the newborn	2

There were 4 maternal deaths due to the following causes :—

Peritonitis following Cæsarean Section for Occluded Os	1
Broncho Pneumonia—failed forceps	1
Eclampsia	1
Pulmonary Embolism	1

During the year 87 swabs were taken from patients and staff for examination for the Hæmolytic Streptococcus.

Training of Pupil Midwives.

During 1936, 14 new pupils commenced their training for the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Four passed the examination of the Board during the year. The pupils attend lectures at the Leeds Medical School, and receive tutorial and practical instruction from the Matron and the Sister of the Hospital.

District Cases.

87 home confinements were attended in 1936 by the Municipal Midwife, assisted by the pupil midwives. 12 of these were doctors' cases. Each pupil spends a month of her training doing district work, and in this way gains experience of home midwifery.

Post Natal Clinic.

The Post Natal Clinic was held weekly throughout the year, the patients being seen on Thursdays at 11 a.m. at the Manygates Clinic. As in previous years the patients attending are chiefly those who have been confined in hospital. They are asked to report at the end of the sixth week of the puerperium, whether the confinement has been normal or otherwise. In addition, patients complaining of any form of gynaecological trouble are sent from Welfare Centres to be examined and referred for suitable treatment.

During 1936, 280 patients attended, and the attendances numbered 308.

The following Pelvic conditions were found :—

Cystocele and Rectocele	12
Retroversion of Uterus (symptomless)	16
Retroflexion of Uterus	4
Cervical Lacerations	2
Subinvolution of Uterus	3
Prolapse of Uterus (slight)	3
Deficient Perineum	4
Granulations in Perineal Scar	1
Pyosalpinx	1
Vaginal Discharge	3

Other abnormalities found were these :—

Old Toxaemia Cases with signs remaining	16
Constipation	15
Heart Disease	6
Anæmia	7
Chronic Nephritis	3
Backache	4
Debility	5
Fissure in Ano	3
Hæmorrhoids	2
Dysuria	2
Whiteleg	1
Nervous Debility	2
Furunculosis	1
Headaches and Defective Vision	2
Muscular Weakness of Thigh Extensors	1
Cracked Nipples	1
Mastitis	1
Pregnancy	2

Contraception.

14 new cases attended for advice during 1936. Two were sent by private doctors, one from the Tuberculosis Dispensary, three from Welfare Centres, one came of her own accord, and the other seven were Maternity Hospital patients who had recently been confined. In several of the cases the advice was given so that a further pregnancy should merely be postponed till the patient was in better health. Consultations were held on Friday mornings, as far as possible by appointment. The total number of visits paid was 37. The medical reasons for giving the advice were these :—

Heart Disease	3
Heart Disease complicated by Chronic Nephritis	2
Chronic Nephritis	1
Minor Epilepsy	1
Anæmia	1
Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Cripple	1
Neurasthenia	1
Old Cæsarean Section Patients	2
Series of Still-births and Miscarriages	1

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1936, 28 cases were notified under the regulations, 27 being cases of Pyrexia and 1 of Fever.

The case of sepsis was a County case, delivered and treated in the County Hospital. The mother had been in contact with Scarlet Fever in her own home before admission. This patient died.

Of the 27 cases of Pyrexia, 14 were originally attended by a midwife and 13 by a doctor.

Fourteen of the cases were notified from the Maternity Hospital, 7 from their own homes, 3 from the Municipal Hospital, one from a private nursing home, one from Clayton Hospital and one from the County Hospital. Two of the patients died.

Inquiries into the cause of Pyrexia gave the following results.

Pyelitis	8	Pneumonia (died)	1
Pyonephrosis	1	Incomplete Miscarriage	1
Pelvic and Femoral Thrombosis (1 died)	2	Mastitis	1
Offensive Lochia	3	Perineal Sepsis	1
Trauma from difficult instrumental delivery	2	Common Cold	1
		Indefinite (3 had had placenta manually removed)	6

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

5 Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during 1936, i.e., 0.5 per cent of the notified live births. 8 cases were notified in 1935, 6 in 1934, 2 in 1933, 7 in 1932, 8 in 1931, 6 in 1930, and 10 in 1929.

Cases Notified.	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	At Home	In Hospital				
5	0	5	4	1	0	0

One (mild case) occurred in the Maternity Hospital, the other 4 were notified by private doctors from the patients' own homes and were admitted to the Municipal Hospital for treatment.

Two of them were proved to be due to the gonococcus and in one of these the vision was impaired. 4 of the 5 cases were delivered by midwives and the fifth was delivered by a doctor assisted by a maternity nurse.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during 1936. The patients were premature twins, brother and sister. They were delivered at home by a midwife and were removed to the Municipal Hospital for treatment.

The cases were severe ones but the babies both ultimately recovered.

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

The six district Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses, carried out the following work during the year :—

Infant Visiting—Primary Visits	828
Re-visits (under 1 year)	6586
Re-visits (1—5 years)	7946
Total Visits ..	15360
Expectant Mothers—Primary Visits	239
Re-visits	294
Visits *re* Still-births and Infantile deaths	49
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	303
Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensary	103
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients	732
Attendances at Medical Inspection of School Children	221
Number of Visits to Schools	431
Number of Examinations at Schools *re* Cleanliness ..	1789
Number of Examinations at Schools *re* Treatment ..	894
Number of Home Visits *re* Contagious Diseases ..	2110
Number of Home Visits *re* Verminous and Neglected Children	34
Number of Home Visits for Other Purposes	172
Total Number of Home Visits *re* School Children ..	2316
Number of Home Visits *re* Mental Defectives	494
Visits for Purposes of Nursing	35
Miscellaneous Visits	338
Total Number of Home Visits (all purposes)	19857

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors act as Visitors under the Children Acts. There were 7 cases at the beginning of the year on the register, 2 cases left the City, leaving a total of 5 cases at the end of the year. All the Children were satisfactorily cared for.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Numbers on the Registers, 1936.

Centres.	Mothers.	Infants.	Children 1—5 yrs.	Expectant Mothers.
Principal Child Welfare Centre :—				
Miss Bell's District ..	230	168	124	13
Miss Staniforth's District	266	167	140	16
Miss Gardner's District ..	231	157	112	8
Miss Robertshaw's District	245	180	105	16
Manygates Centre :—				
Miss Thorp	246	236	104	12
Snapethorpe Centre :—				
Miss Dearden	325	298	146	12
Totals ..	1543	1206	731	77

Attendances, 1936.

Centres.	Mothers.	Infants.	Children 1—5 yrs.	Expectant Mothers.
Principal Child Welfare Centre :—				
Miss Bell's District ..	2098	1478	925	26
Miss Staniforth's District	2475	1181	1054	—
Miss Gardner's District ..	2108	1668	721	—
Miss Robertshaw's District	2938	1808	1352	80
Manygates Centre :—				
Miss Thorp	2182	1611	603	14
Snapethorpe Centre :—				
Miss Dearden	2963	2298	1056	19
Totals ..	14764	10044	5711	139

Centres were held as usual 4 times weekly at the Principal Child Welfare Centre—on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons—at Manygates Clinic on Tuesday afternoons and at Snapethorpe on Wednesday afternoons.

During 1936, 1277 infants and toddlers and 284 mothers were medically examined at the Centres. Of the infants 853 (i.e., 67.0 per cent) were found to be normal and satisfactory at the first attendance, while 424 had some defect or ailment, that required supervision or treatment. The total number of medical examinations made was 9908, (9214 children and 694 mothers). All the infants attending the Centres are medically examined at least once a month, and more often, of course, when necessary. The Voluntary Helpers from the Babies Welcome Association have continued to give unsparingly their valued assistance in the running of the Centres.

Use was again made in 1936 of the Harrogate and the Withernsea Homes run by the Committee of the Yorkshire Homes for Mothers and Babies. Two beds were reserved for the summer at Harrogate and one at Withernsea for Wakefield mothers in need of rest or convalescent treatment. The Homes were open from April till October, and 26 mothers and 26 babies were sent to Harrogate and 13 mothers and 13 babies to Withernsea for a fortnight's holiday.

INFANT FEEDING.

	Infants born 1935.	Percentage.
Wholly breast fed for six months or longer	655	84.31
Wholly breast fed for periods less than six months, but more than one month	68	8.75
Combined breast and artificial feeding for periods of six months or longer.	26	3.34
Combined breast and artificial feeding for periods of less than six months, but more than one month	19	2.45
Artificially fed from one month or earlier	9	1.15
Totals	777	100.00

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK.

Sold at Cost Price	4952 lbs.
Sold at Half Price	1226 ,,
Sold at Quarter Price	1893 ,,
Supplied Free	14321 ,,
Total ..	22392 lbs.

The amount of Dried Milk supplied in 1936 is less than that supplied in 1935 by 211 pounds, the decrease is due to the drop in the number of pounds issued free and at less than cost price.

The cost to the Corporation for dried milk, free or sold at less than cost price amounted to £762 11s. 10d.

198 Packets of Lactagol were also given out during the year, 151 being sold at cost price, 14 sold at half price, 5 sold at quarter price and 28 given free.

REMARKS ON THE HOSPITAL.

Looking back on 1936, one can confidently say that the year has been one of progress in several directions. The first important innovation was in connection with the treatment of cases of post-partum hæmorrhage or shock occurring in a patient's home. Several such cases had been admitted to the hospital in a critical condition which the ambulance journey had no doubt aggravated. At Dr. Gibson's suggestion, two suit cases were packed with all the usual drugs and apparatus required for the treatment of such cases, including even hot water bottles (to be filled before leaving hospital), bed blocks and extra blankets. The doctors in practice in the City were notified that should a case occur which was so severe that the transfer of the patient to hospital would endanger her life, on applying to the Hospital, one of the Sisters would be sent out at once with the apparatus, so that hospital treatment could be given in the patient's own home. Along with the Sister would come, if the doctor desired it, specialist medical help. Only one such appeal for assistance was received in 1936, but in that case an ambulance journey would almost certainly have proved fatal. The patient recovered and treatment was continued in her own home.

The need for an organised blood transfusion service of our own was also felt during the past year, but steps were not actually taken to provide this till after the end of the year.

Another improvement, less vital perhaps, but still of great value, was the acquisition of a Minnitt's Gas and Air apparatus for the relief of pain in the second stage of labour. It was not obtained till December 1936, but has since proved a great boon to the patients who have used it. Analgesia is obtained without loss of consciousness—an almost ideal state of affairs. Patients vary a little in the amount of relief they experience, but in the majority of cases it is almost complete. The apparatus is simple to use, and can be manipulated by a qualified midwife, if the patient has been examined by a doctor and passed as a suitable case to use it.

During 1936, frequent use was made of the Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen apparatus from the Rescue Station. It was most useful in post-operative cases where chest complications were likely to arise or had already arisen, and it undoubtedly saved life. It was felt, however, that the goodwill of the Rescue Workers was being overtaxed and it was decided that the hospital should have an apparatus of its own. This, however, has not yet been obtained.

So far as the general work of the ante-natal clinic and the hospital is concerned, the year seems to stand out as one of hæmorrhages. Threatened and actual miscarriages, Accidental hæmorrhages, cases of Placenta Praevia and adherent placenta with hæmorrhages seem to have been rife. The cause of this, if there is a cause, it is impossible with our present knowledge to define. Like many other happenings in midwifery it may merely be coincidence. Judging by the list of reasons for sending for medical help, the midwives in district practice seem to have had similar complications.

Toxæmias were as abundant as usual, severe cases more so. The number of inductions of premature labour has increased enormously, and this is because severe progressive cases of toxæmia have had the pregnancy terminated as soon as the foetus reached a reasonable stage of development. This is in the best interests of both mother and infant. It avoids prolonged hospital treatment of the patient, it prevents, as far as possible, permanent kidney damage, and the child is born at a stage when it has a good chance of surviving, and before it is poisoned by the severity of the toxæmia. Only one infant so induced failed to survive, and that case was not one of toxæmia, but a case of severe relapsing pyelitis when the mother was critically ill.

Only 3 inductions were done for contracted pelvis—all successful. One's preference is tending towards trial labour, if necessary followed by Cæsarean Section, in doubtful cases of disproportion, especially if the pregnancy is a first one—so many factors other than the mere size of the head and size of the pelvis are involved. Now that one is on the spot, it is possible to watch these cases sufficiently carefully to justify this procedure. The value of X-Ray Examinations in the diagnosis of disproportion is doubtful. The help they give in mapping out one's plan of campaign is likewise unreliable. It is wiser to rely finally on one's clinical judgment. X-Ray examinations are, however, valuable in detecting abnormal pregnancies. Cases of multiple pregnancy can be confirmed. Cases of hydramnios are best X-Rayed, so that if the foetus is abnormal, as it so often is in these circumstances, the pregnancy can be terminated early. In this way weeks of unnecessary discomfort for the mother can be avoided.

One cannot write even a brief report on midwifery in 1936 without mentioning Prontosil. This new drug has a specific action on the Hæmolytic Streptococcus, and its use has already proved a boon in cases of puerperal infection with this organism. The death rate from Puerperal Fever ought to diminish rapidly in the next few years because of this discovery. As a prophylactic in cases that have had to have much interference it is likewise invaluable. During the autumn of 1936 there were several cases of tonsillitis due to this organism among the domestic and nursing staff of the hospital. Fortunately, spread to the hospital itself was prevented.

In the course of ante-natal work one comes across from time to time patients who have had repeated unsuccessful pregnancies. This may happen in spite of every care. There is no specific disease in these cases and no chronic nephritis. The patient is apparently healthy, and yet the foetus repeatedly dies before fulltime. In recent years research has shown that in some of these cases, this is due to lack of a chemical substance—Vitamin E. This substance is found in the germ of plant seeds. Preparations have been made from the wheat seeds, which patients can take by mouth. During 1936 one such preparation was supplied to several ante-natal patients with this kind of history, and in each case a living child was carried to full time. To be able to hold out a ray of hope to such patients is naturally a source of great satisfaction to both patient and physician, and so far the results are extremely encouraging.

ORTHOPÆDIC AND ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

These clinics were continued throughout the year, as in previous years, at the Principal Child Welfare Centre.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

During 1936, the work of the Orthopædic Clinic continued on the same lines as in previous years. Dr. Crockatt attended once a month to see cases requiring his advice and the clinic was open daily for treatment. For the greater part of the year new cases were dealt with on Monday mornings at 9 o'clock when they were seen by one of the Assistant Medical Officers.

During the year 113 Wakefield patients attended the Clinic. Of these 44 were new cases and 69 had already attended prior to 1936. Of the total number of cases (113) 12 were discharged "cured" and 10 "improved." 3 patients, two of whom had left the City, ceased to attend, and 88 remained on the register at the end of the year. The total attendances were 1,076.

In addition to the Wakefield cases, 35 patients from outside the City attended by special arrangement. Of these, 22 cases were referred by the West Riding County Council. 15 were found to be suffering from some form of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and were referred by the West Riding County Medical Officer. Of these 6 were new cases and 9 had attended prior to 1936. The 7 others comprised 5 new and 2 old cases. The total number of attendances registered by West Riding County Council patients was 73.

The remainder of patients referred from areas outside the City comprised of a group of 13 cases from Featherstone Urban District. 6 were new and 7 had attended prior to 1936. There were no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The total attendances were 27.

During the past year, by special arrangement, cases were referred to our Orthopædic Clinic by the Medical Officer of the Wakefield Girls High School. This group comprised of 6 cases with total attendances of 84. 2 were discharged "improved," 1 ceased to attend, and 3 remain on the register and continue to attend for treatment.

The following is an analysis of the Wakefield Cases treated in the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1936 :—

Committee Responsible.	Cases remaining in Hospital, end of 1935.	Admitted during 1936.	Discharged during 1936.	In Hospital end of 1936.
Education ..	2	11	12	1
Health	5	2	3	4
Mental and Child Welfare ..	1	3	1	3
Totals ..	8	16	16	8

Summary of Attendances of Cases seen by Dr. Crockatt

11 sessions.

Authority Responsible.	Attendances.
Wakefield Education Committee	99
Wakefield Mental and Child Welfare Committee ..	57
Wakefield Health Committee.	29
Wakefield Girls' High School	13
West Riding County Council	52
Featherstone Urban District	16
Total	266

DEFECT.	New Cases.				. Old Cases				Seen by Orthopaedic Officer.	Total attendances.	Treatment Recommended.								Discharged.			Ceased Attending.	Remaining on Register.
	Total.	Education.	Health.	Mental and Child Welfare.	Total.	Education.	Health.	Mental and Child Welfare.			Observation.	Orthopaedic Clinic.	Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.	No Treatment.	Hospital.	Surgical Appliances.	X-Ray.	Plaster.	Cured.	Improved.	No change.		
Rickets	2	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	13	2	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Bone and Joint Tuberculosis ..	1	—	1	—	12	—	12	—	13	63	11	1	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	13
Clubfoot	2	—	—	2	5	3	—	2	7	88	6	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ..	1	—	—	1	5	4	—	1	6	11	4	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Structural Scoliosis	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	83	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Flatfoot	12	6	—	6	6	6	—	—	18	198	7	16	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	3	—	1	14
Infantile Hemiplegia and Paraplegia	1	1	—	—	8	7	—	1	9	14	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
Anterior Poliomyelitis	5	1	—	4	6	6	—	—	11	136	6	5	1	—	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
Erb's Paralysis	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	29	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Postural Defects	2	1	—	1	4	4	—	—	6	127	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Non-Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Joints	5	3	—	2	5	4	—	1	10	128	6	2	—	—	2	3	2	—	3	1	—	—	6
Mouth Breathing	4	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	30	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Various	7	3	—	4	10	7	—	3	17	156	7	8	1	—	3	—	1	1	7	1	—	—	9
Totals	44	21	1	22	69	48	12	9	111	1076	65	53	5	—	16	18	6	3	12	10	—	3	88

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC.

The treatment of selected cases by Ultra Violet Light Therapy at the Clinic which was opened in 1930, was continued during 1936 as in previous years.

The equipment consisted of a double suspended Jesionek Mercury Vapour Lamp and a Sollux 1,000 Watts Radiant Heat Lamp.

Four sessions per week were held on Mondays and Thursdays for Girls, and Wednesdays and Saturdays for Boys at 9 a.m. Cases were referred to the Clinic from the Schools, School Clinics, Child Welfare Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensary, and certain cases by Private Doctors.

All new cases were seen by the Medical Officer who was in attendance each Monday at 9 a.m.

Cases under treatment were seen periodically, and as frequently as was considered necessary by the Medical Officer or the Nurse-in-Charge.

The total number of attendances was 5,398, which compares favourably with the figure of 1935, showing an increase of nearly 700 attendances.

The following table summarises the cases :—

DEFECT.	Total Attendances.	Number of Cases.							Ceased to attend.		Discharged.	Remaining on Register.
		New.				Old.						
		Total.	Education.	Health.	Mental and Child Welfare.	Education.	Health.	Mental and Child Welfare.	After more than 10 Exposures.	After less than 10 Exposures.		
Debility following Infectious Disease . .	311	20	10	—	6	1	—	3	7	3	5	5
Debility with Nervous Symptoms	230	14	7	—	3	1	—	3	2	4	4	4
Debility with Malnutrition and Anaemia	540	21	10	—	6	2	—	3	2	4	4	11
Debility with Catarrhal Symptoms	590	26	10	—	4	10	—	2	3	4	10	9
Debility with Cervical Adenitis . .	477	18	8	—	5	3	—	2	5	2	3	8
Rickets	829	28	6	—	13	4	—	5	3	3	9	13
Skin Diseases	390	20	7	—	4	4	—	5	1	2	11	6
Bronchitis	671	30	10	1	9	6	—	4	6	6	6	12
Nervousness	241	9	5	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	6	—
Non-Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis . .	390	22	8	—	8	4	—	2	3	3	8	8
Lupus	110	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis . .	39	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2
Asthma	32	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Furunculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	184	6	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	2
Rheumatism . .	165	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Ophthalmia	114	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Miscellaneous . .	85	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Totals	5398	237	98	2	65	39	2	31	35	34	75	93

The total number of treatments was 186 more than the total number of attendances, due to the fact that certain cases were given a local exposure for some local condition, e.g., lupus of arm, and also a general exposure in an attempt to build up the general constitutional resistance.

Below is a brief resume of the results obtained during treatment at the Clinic for a variety of conditions and diseases, during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1936, and only deals with cases who have been actually discharged by the Medical Officer.

Debility.

(*a*) Following Infectious Disease :—In five cases discharged, the duration of the treatment varied from three months in one case to eighteen months in two cases, who commenced treatment in 1935 and completed it in 1936. One case following measles was complicated by blepharitis and bronchitis, but these conditions were cured at the time of discharge and there has not been any recurrence. One case of lack of muscle tone following a severe attack of diphtheria showed full recovery after eight months therapy. All cases were improved and free from symptoms on discharge.

(*b*) Associated with nervous symptoms :—In four cases discharged, one infant aged 3½ years was much underweight and suffered from severe night terrors. She had cod liver oil and malt in addition to ultra violet light therapy. After sixteen exposures she was sleeping peacefully, her appetite was good and her general condition satisfactory.

The three other cases were older children who had developed "nervy" symptoms ; not sleeping well, irritable, fidgety, and with general lassitude. All showed abatement of symptoms after periods of treatment varying from eighteen months (commenced in 1935) to seven months respectively.

(*c*) With malnutrition and anæmia :—This really included children who were actually suffering from anæmia and were underweight.

In the four cases discharged, one child, aged 4 years, had been puny and underweight since birth. The general condition had never been satisfactory and the child was given cod liver oil and malt and had two periods of six months and three months exposure to ultra violet light therapy, without any marked improvement. The other three cases had an average of five and a half months treatment and showed marked improvement, and they are now under special observation at the school medical inspection clinic.

(*d*) With catarrhal symptoms :—The group of ten cases included children suffering from general debility together with some catarrhal condition of the nose and throat, ears, or lungs. Six were cases of debility with bronchial catarrh and recurrent colds ; three were cases of debility with recurrent tonsillitis ; and one was a case of debility with pyelitis. The length of treatment varied from eleven to three months, and the average was a period of six months.

It is interesting that in the two cases of recurrent tonsillitis the children previously had undergone successful operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids in the hope that this surgical treatment would prove an effective remedy.

All cases received one of the preparations of cod liver oil and this no doubt helped considerably in their general improvement under ultra violet light therapy.

All cases showed a satisfactory increase in weight and marked improvement in their catarrhal symptoms.

(*e*) With cervical adenitis :—Three cases were discharged, and of these, two cases were much improved. The third case, a girl aged 12 years, had always been a weakling and she had received a previous therapy course in 1932, and had recommenced treatment in May, 1935, which was discontinued in February, 1936. There was no marked change and the only benefit derived from ultra violet light therapy appeared to be that she was merely able to maintain her general condition, whilst without it, she deteriorated rapidly.

Rickets.

Of the nine cases discharged, all were under 6 years of age and received some preparation of cod liver oil. Most of the cases were toddlers with bow legs or knock knees, and all showed marked improvement. Parents were advised regarding the wedging of shoes and in four cases the children received special massage to the leg muscles. All cases were referred back to their Infant Welfare Centres where they were under the further observation of the Medical Officer in attendance.

It is noteworthy that parents appear to attend more regularly with babies and toddlers than when children have commenced to attend school. After 10 years of age the attendances again become more regular, when the children attend unaccompanied by a parent. This regularity of attendance may account for the gratifying results of ultra violet light therapy in cases of rickets.

The average period of exposure was seven and a half months, whilst one case was discharged after completing treatment over a period of one year nine months.

Skin Diseases.

These included the largest group of cases discharged during 1936. There were eleven cases of whom four were cases of psoriasis and three cases of eczema of the " weeping type."

One case of alopecia proved very resistant to treatment but the condition gradually improved, and the two large areas of the scalp affected are now covered with a profuse growth of luxurious silky new hair ; much to the satisfaction of the parent and the patient—a girl of 13 years of age who was sufficiently old to be sensitive about the bald patches on her scalp.

All cases were apparently quiescent at the time of discharge except one very bad case of psoriasis who showed no prospect of any improvement after a prolonged exposure to ultra violet light therapy, together with internal medication.

Bronchitis.

Six cases were discharged and all showed marked improvement of the lung condition after treatment. Preparations of cod liver oil were prescribed in each case and the therapy was continued after the ultra violet ray therapy had been completed.

In three old chronic cases, the children later contracted colds with an associated bronchitis, and were seen at the Clinic. They improved without further ultra violet ray therapy, and this power of self resistance and recovery may possibly have been created or stimulated by their previous exposure to ultra violet ray therapy. One case was discharged in February after completing 14 months therapy. The average period of treatment was 5 months.

Nervousness.

By this term we really mean a condition of a very sensitive nervous system, manifesting itself in timidity, irritability, habit spasm, sleeplessness, lack of self confidence.

Of the six cases discharged, five showed marked improvement. In three cases of habit spasm, a cure appeared to have been effected, and two cases of sleeplessness with irritability in young toddlers have proved so beneficial that the change from a querulous crying, irritable, ill tempered child to an equable, smiling happy, healthy and contented toddler has even changed a tired, anxious mother into a happier and prouder parent. The other case, in whom there was not any marked improvement, was that of a child who had screaming fits and refused to take her food. She was 18 months of age and had not been satisfactory since six months of age. There was a combination of lack of parental control and a strong willed but ill-managed child, and thus it was impossible for any benefit to be derived from ultra violet ray therapy until the parent had established disciplinary control over the child.

It was hoped that the child would benefit from ultra violet ray therapy later.

Periods of treatment varied from three months to ten months, and the average was five and a half months.

Non-Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis.

Eight cases were discharged after periods of radiation varying from two months to seven months, the average being four and a half months. In all cases there was a subsidence of the glandular swellings, but in three cases the palpable enlargement did not absolutely disappear. All cases showed an increase in weight varying from 2 lbs. 8 ozs. to 6 lbs. 4 ozs., together with an improvement in the general condition.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

This was a case of a patient who had been operated on abdominally, and who had received ultra violet ray therapy for over sixteen months. She obtained employment on reaching 15 years of age and she was discharged about three months before her 15th birthday in order to see how she progressed without her ultra violet ray therapy.

Her condition proved to be satisfactory and she now attends her place of work regularly without any signs of recurrent abdominal symptoms.

Chorea.

Of the three cases discharged, two showed marked improvement, and in the third case, no change was noticeable.

In one of the successful cases the condition, complicated by dysmenorrhoea, was placed on a calcium medication.

The symptoms of dysmenorrhoea rapidly improved, and a complete cure of the choreiform signs and symptoms was rapidly affected with the aid of ultra violet ray therapy.

In the third and unsuccessful case there was already slight involvement of the heart, and although there was no improvement to report, the cardiac condition did not show any deterioration, so that in some degree the ultra violet ray therapy was helpful. The average period of exposure was six and a half months.

Rheumatism.

One case, a girl aged 12 years, who complained of severe pains in the thighs and the calves, showed marked improvement in her rheumatic and general condition following a period of ultra violet ray therapy of four months. There was no cardiac involvement.

Whether the improvement in the activity of the rheumatic condition as manifest by disappearance of the joint pains, was due directly to the ultra violet ray therapy or indirectly to the improvement in the general condition of the patient is problematical ; nevertheless an improvement in both the rheumatic and general condition was very gratifying and much to be desired.

The other case was a girl aged 14 years, who was under treatment for five months, and her condition was much improved on discharge. Rheumatic symptoms appear to be definitely quiescent.

Ophthalmia.

One case attended for blepharitis over a period of four months, and on discharge the inflammatory condition was completely healed. It is noteworthy that there have not been any further recurrent attacks of blepharitis during the past six months, and the condition appears to be cured.

Miscellaneous.

In this group reference must be made to improvement in the case of a mother referred from the Post Natal Clinic.

She also received additional massage and her condition was very much improved after intensive treatment for a period of 2½ months.

The number of cases "ceasing to attend" demands an explanatory note.

There are several reasons why the figure should be proportionately high. Many children cease to attend because they have left school after reaching school leaving age : many leave the district : many cease to attend because of being contacts of infectious diseases which have occurred in their houses, or because of illness of parents who accompany them.

The largest number is accounted for by those who after a long period of treatment cease to attend before the Medical Officer has officially pronounced them fit for discharge.

It must be noted that many of the number found in the column " Under 10 attendances " are really patients who commenced treatment in 1935 and continued during the early weeks of 1936, and then ceased to attend.

It will be observed from the results of the different groups of cases treated for a wide variety of diseases that the Ultra Violet Ray Clinic is a very necessary adjunct to the preventative and curative measures adopted to maintain and improve the individual health of the toddler and school child.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

During 1936, the work in connection with the Mental Deficiency Acts was carried out on the usual lines. The provision of institutional accommodation at St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster, in 1931, through the South West Yorkshire Joint Board, of which Wakefield is a constituent local authority, made possible a wider application of the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Acts, and gave an impetus to mental deficiency work in the City generally.

In recent years, greater efforts have been made with a view of securing a complete scheme for the ascertainment, continuous supervision, care and training of mentally subnormal children. A great deal remains to be done before Wakefield can be said to possess such a Scheme, and among the obstacles to be surmounted, one of the most serious is the lack of a Special School for educationally defective children.

The principal sources of ascertainment are the Education Department, the Public Assistance Department and the Child Welfare Centres. All cases notified are examined as soon as possible after notification and dealt with as circumstances indicate and available provision permits.

As the Wakefield accommodation at St. Catherine's Institution is fully occupied, with the exception of that for one type of case (high grade male adults), admission to the Institution has had to be postponed in some cases until additional accommodation, work on which is in progress, becomes available. At the end of 1936, 4 patients were awaiting beds, of whom, three were in the County Public Assistance Institution, and one at home.

When cases are placed under supervision, regular visits are made by the Health Visitors and the voluntary officers of the Council of Social Service. Every effort is made to induce suitable patients to attend the Occupation Centre, which is conducted by the Council of Social Service on behalf of the Corporation.

During 1936, by arrangement with the Education Department, the provision of mid-day meals and milk to those attending the Centre was commenced and parents were circularised and visited with the object of increasing attendances. The provision of transport facilities was also considered but no practicable arrangement was found.

In July, 1936, the Supervisor of the Centre, Mrs. Rawlinson, attended a special course organised by the Central Association for Mental Welfare for persons engaged in the training of mental defectives.

Notwithstanding these efforts, attendances at the Occupation Centre are still very unsatisfactory and at the time of writing this Report, attention is being given to further proposals by means of which it is hoped to increase the scope of the valuable work carried on at the Centre in the training of subnormal children and adolescents.

Ascertainment and Classification.

At the end of 1936, there were 113 mental defectives (55 males and 58 females) on the Register of the Mental Deficiency Authority. This list of cases does not include children coming under the jurisdiction of the Education authority. The cases are classified as follows :—

(*a*) **Mental Defectives Subject to be dealt with under the Acts :—**

	Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
In Institutions under Order . .	31	15	16
On Licence from Institutions . .	2	—	2
Under Guardianship	3	3	—
Under Statutory Supervision . .	25	17	8
In County Public Assistance Institution (awaiting removal to a Mental Deficiency Institution)	3	1	2
In Mental Deficiency Institutions maintained by Public Assistance Committee	3	2	1
Mental Defectives in receipt of Public Assistance with respect to whom no action has yet been taken	7	3	4
(*b*) **Mental Defectives who may become subject to be dealt with :—**			
Under Voluntary Supervision . .	39	14	25
Total	113	55	58

In addition to the above there were 107 children (65 boys and 42 girls) between the ages of 7 and 16 years who had been certified to the Education Authority as feebleminded.

During 1936, 8 new mental defectives became subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts. Of these, three cases were notified by the Local Education authority as ineducable in a special School and placed under Statutory Supervision. Two cases were admitted to St. Catherine's Institution after representations had been made by the parents that the patients were in need of care and supervision which could not be provided in their own homes. One patient, a mental defective living in unsatisfactory home surroundings, gave birth to an illegitimate child whilst in receipt of Public Assistance and was admitted to St. Catherine's Institution. One patient was a transfer from another area and one, an inmate of an institution, became chargeable to Wakefield owing to a change of boundary.

Three of the eight patients detailed above were known to the Local Authority before they became subject to be dealt with and were under voluntary (or informal) supervision.

During 1936, 7 names were added to the list of patients under voluntary supervision, i.e., mentally defective persons known to the Local Authority but in whose case no circumstances exist rendering them subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Of these seven, three were notified informally by the local Education Authority as children who had been certified educationally defective at school, and who, on attaining the age of 16 years, were likely to require further supervision ; two were low grade infant defectives found at Child Welfare Centres, one was notified by the Public Assistance Officer, and one was transferred from the area of another authority.

During the year, one patient under Statutory Supervision left the City, and two patients under voluntary supervision died.

Institutional Care.

Three Wakefield Patients were admitted to St. Catherine's Certified Institution, Loversall, near Doncaster, during 1936, and the following statement shows the distribution of patients in the various classes of accommodation at the end of the year :—

Class of Patient.	Number of Beds allocated to Wakefield.	Number of Patients in Institution.	Number of Patients out on Licence.
High Grade Males ..	14*	10	—
High Grade Females ..	13	13	1
High Grade Boys (under 16 years) ..	3	3	—
Low Grade Males ..	2	2	—
Low Grade Females ..	2	1	1
Total ..	34*	29	2

*Two beds on loan to another authority.

In addition to the above, there are two other patients chargeable to the Wakefield Mental Deficiency Committee in Institutions, one at Hortham Colony, Almondsbury, Bristol, and one at the

Poor Law Institution, Grenoside, near Sheffield. The latter patient became chargeable to Wakefield owing to a change of boundary and will be transferred to St. Catherine's Institution when a bed becomes available.

Occupation Centre.

Mr. Osbourn, Secretary of the Council of Social Service has kindly supplied the following notes :—

" The experiment started in 1935 of boys and girls attending " the occupation centre at the same time has proved satisfactory, " and has, therefore, been continued over the past year. " Activities include various forms of handicrafts according " to the abilities of the young people concerned, singing, games, " personal hygiene, and simple domestic duties.

" In September, the Mental and Child Welfare Committee " arranged for a daily supply of milk and a mid-day meal. " This has been a great boon to the young folk attending " the Centre ; they make eager preparations each day and " thoroughly enjoy the meal. Besides being an obvious benefit " on health grounds, the meal is a valuable opportunity for " training in domestic habits, and the table manners of the " young people have shown a decided improvement over the " past few months. The meal has also induced a more regular " attendance and has increased the interest in other activities.

" A few changes in the membership have taken place " during the year, and at the close there were ten young people " —seven boys and three girls—in attendance."

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

This service is intimately correlated with the general public health service. The medical work is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the three Assistant Medical Officers, and the work of the School Nurses is carried out by the six Health Visitors. In addition, there is a School Dentist, a School Clinic Nurse and an Orthopædic Clinic Nurse. The work embraces (1) Routine medical inspection of entrants, intermediates and leavers ; (2) Supplementary medical inspection at the school and at the School Clinic, including special examinations *re* Mental Deficiency, etc. ; (3) Treatment of Minor Ailments at the School Clinic ; (4) Vision refraction and prescribing of spectacles at the Ophthalmic Clinic ; (5) Dental inspection and treatment ; (6) Orthopædic and Ultra-Violet Ray treatment ; (7) cleanliness surveys and the following up of defective children by the School Nurses.

During 1936, the number of medical examinations amounted to 12,016 and 11,562 medical certificates were issued. At the Ophthalmic Clinic, 633 new cases were examined with 1,425 attendances, and 537 prescriptions for spectacles were issued. The School Dentist inspected the teeth of 7,314 children and found that 5,368 required treatment, although only 2,278 actually attended at the Dental Clinic for treatment. 113 children attended the Orthopædic Clinic, with 1,076 attendances, whilst 309 children attended the Ultra Violet Light Clinic, with 5,398 attendances. At the Clinics for Minor Ailments at King Street, Snapethorpe and Manygates Park, 1,793 children made 18,724 attendances.

The results of the routine inspection of the elementary school children showed that 76 per cent had carious teeth, 24 per cent had defective vision, 16 per cent diseases of the throat and nose, 9 per cent of the girls had verminous heads, 10 per cent diseases of the lungs (mostly bronchitis), 7 per cent enlarged glands (mostly cervical), 4 per cent external disease of the eyes, 3 per cent were dull and backward, 2 per cent had defective hearing, one per cent defective nutrition, and less than one per cent each tuberculosis, mental deficiency, defective clothing and footwear. 15 per cent were free from any defect. 29 per cent were referred for treatment other than dental treatment or cleansing and of these 80 per cent received treatment.

BLINDNESS.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Welfare of the Blind Department for the following information :—

(*a*) Total number of blind persons on the Register at 31st December, 1936		133
(*b*) Distribution of the number given in (*a*) :—		
Cases in Institutions, Schools or Homes :—		
Children in Special Schools	4	14
Resident in "Child Memorial" Home for the Blind	6	
Resident in other Institutions	4	
Cases residing in their own homes :—		
Children under 5 years of age	1	119
Adolescents undergoing training	3	
Adults undergoing training	1	
Workshop Employees	2	
Home Workers	4	
Other Persons	108	

Table showing Age Distribution of Cases on the Register :—

	0—5 years	5—16 years	16—21 years	21—40 years	40—50 years	50—65 years	65—70 years	70 yrs. & over	Age unknown	Total.
Males ..	1	2	1	4	7	24	7	21	1	68
Females ..	—	2	1	6	8	18	13	16	1	65
Total ..	1	4	2	10	15	42	20	37	2	133

Table showing Incidence of Blindness at the following Age Periods. :—

	0—1 years	1—5 years	5—10 years	10—20 years	20—30 years	30—40 years	40—50 years	50—60 years	60—70 years	70 & over	Age unknown	Total.
Males ..	7	3	1	3	4	4	9	10	14	12	1	68
Females	11	—	4	4	—	3	7	13	14	7	2	65
Total ..	18	3	5	7	4	7	16	23	28	19	3	133

No. of Visits to persons in own homes	2332
Pastime Classes held	79
Social Gatherings	18
Persons in receipt of Domiciliary Assistance	85

" During the year, 36 new cases and 5 cases transferred " from other areas have been placed on the Register, 16 cases " died, and 4 cases have left the City.

" Nine Clinics have been held by Dr. C. G. Kay Sharp, " Certifying Ophthalmic Surgeon, and 46 cases examined.

" Pastime Classes are held on Monday and Thursday after- " noons, instruction given in embossed reading and writing, " hand-knitting, rug-making, raffia and light basketry, etc.

" On Tuesday evening each week the premises are open for " games, (draughts, dominoes, card-games, etc.), music, etc.

" Whist Drives are held on the first Friday evening in the ' month from October to March.

“ Eighteen Social Gatherings have been held, these include
“ visits to Holmfield Park, the summer outing to Southport,
“ and at Christmas the pantomime.

“ Sincere and grateful thanks are tendered to the Wakefield
“ Amateur Operatic Society for the invitation to their production
“ of “ Rio Rita,” which event was thoroughly enjoyed and
“ appreciated by the blind people ; and also to all who have in
“ any way given of their time and service for the benefit of
“ those handicapped by blindness, and to Messrs. Bullock &
“ Sons for travelling concessions on their conveyances.”

The following is a list of the main causes of blindness found amongst the 36 cases who were examined and certified as blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, during the year, 1936 :—

Primary Cataract	19
Primary Glaucoma	3
Syphilis, Congenital	2
Syphilis, Acquired	1
Retinitis Pigmentosa	1
Senile Retinitis	1
Myopic Error	1
Diabetes	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	1
Arterio Sclerosis	1
Tabes	1
Vascular Disease	1
Nephritis	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Congenital, hereditary and developmental defects	1

The person in whom the cause of blindness was Ophthalmia Neonatorum was 19 years of age.

So far as I know, no special action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925, but the prevention of blindness has always received attention from the Corporation, particularly in connection with the prevention and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, which in the past has contributed considerably to the number of blind persons.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, 1936.

Mr. W. G. Robertson, Parks Superintendent, has kindly supplied the following information :—

MONTH.	BAROMETER CORRECTED.					TEMPERATURE.										RAINFALL				SUNSHINE HOURS.
	Mean 9 a.m.	Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date.	Mean 9 a.m.	Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Subsoil 6 inches.	Subsoil 1 foot.	Subsoil 2 feet.	Subsoil 4 feet.	Subsoil 20 feet.	Total inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	
January . .	29.455	30.313	14th	28.798	20th	36.5	55.0	9th	14.2	19th	35.4	37.2	38.6	41.9	50.3	3.07	0.66	19th	22	34.3
February	29.724	30.505	7th	28.973	18th	32.9	50.3	18th	15.0	12th	32.9	35.0	36.6	39.8	49.7	2.88	0.65	28th	19	44.8
March . .	29.828	30.266	16th	29.167	1st	42.9	62.8	22nd	25.5	4th	40.6	40.9	40.7	40.7	48.8	1.73	0.37	26th	22	39.7
April . .	29.985	30.360	30th	29.569	16th	46.0	63.7	27th	26.6	21st	43.4	44.2	44.5	43.9	48.1	1.29	0.31	1st	12	153.0
May	30.058	30.417	3rd	29.651	30th	53.6	74.6	16th	33.1	22nd	51.6	51.1	50.3	47.6	47.7	1.33	0.35	24th	12	140.7
June . .	29.990	30.220	19th	29.662	30th	59.1	79.9	21st	36.2	1st	57.1	56.5	55.1	51.4	47.5	4.03	1.17	2nd	19	147.7
July . .	29.752	30.189	30th	29.413	15th	61.6	72.8	5th	46.3	27th	60.2	60.5	59.8	56.0	47.8	3.69	0.79	7th	19	148.1
August . .	30.070	30.445	26th	29.553	2nd	62.5	80.8	25th	42.8	27th	60.1	60.9	60.5	57.3	48.3	1.40	0.29	6th	12	154.2
September	30.002	30.374	16th	29.192	7th	58.9	73.8	2nd	36.3	29th	57.7	58.7	59.3	57.5	49.1	2.43	0.51	6th	19	73.5
October . .	30.048	30.337	3rd	29.434	25th	49.8	63.2	17th	28.5	4th	49.1	50.2	52.2	53.5	49.9	2.07	0.56	30th	17	73.2
November	29.858	30.585	21st	28.837	7th	40.7	55.9	3rd	24.3	22nd	42.2	43.5	45.9	48.9	50.2	3.09	0.58	11th 16th	21	34.1
December	29.971	30.606	23rd	28.805	14th	40.6	58.0	21st	24.0	10th	39.6	40.2	41.7	44.8	50.4	1.32	0.37	13th	17	33.1
Totals . .																28.33			211	1076.4
Mean . .	29.895					48.8					47.5	48.2	48.8	48.6	49.0					2.94